

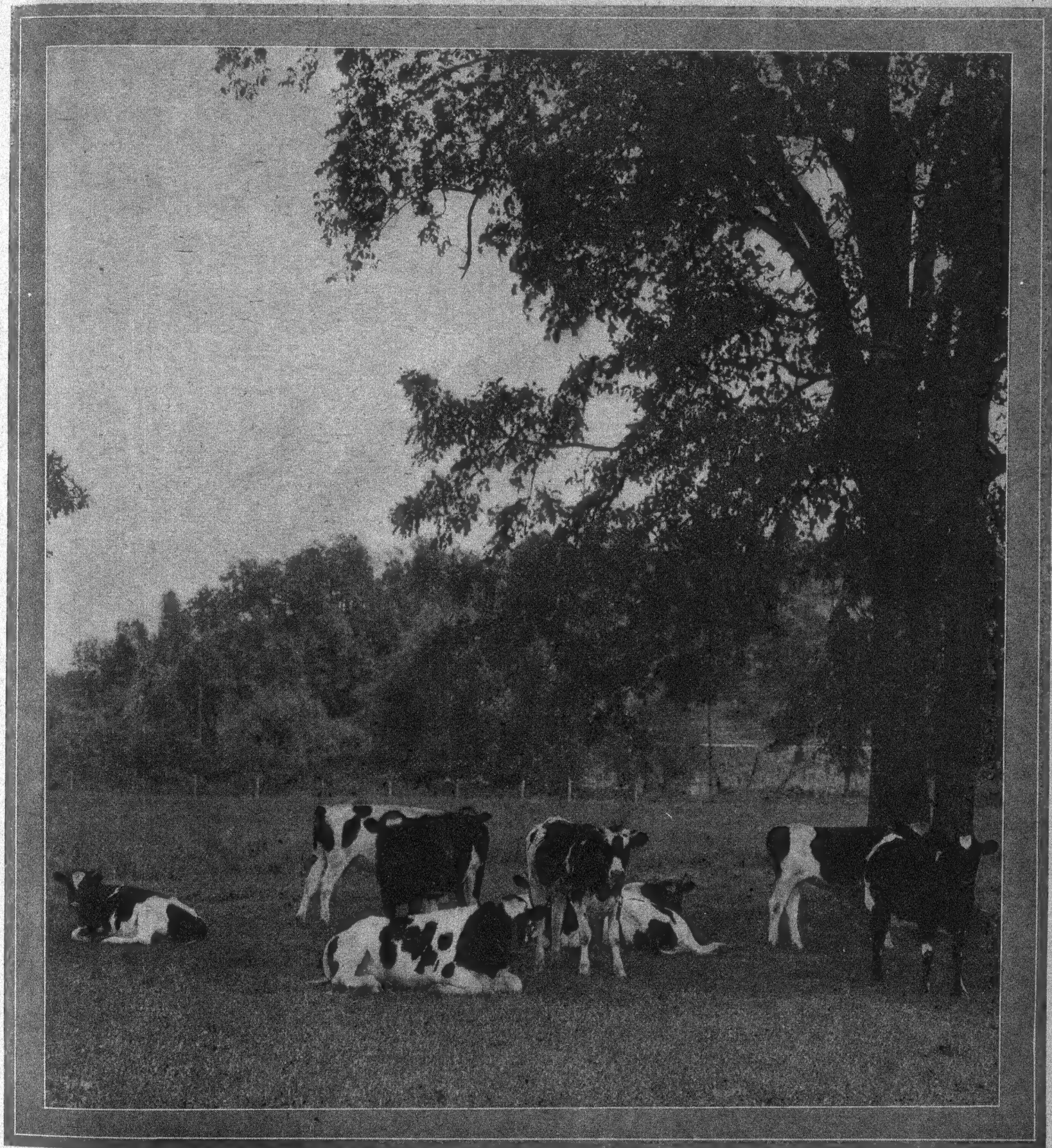
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

April 10, 1918

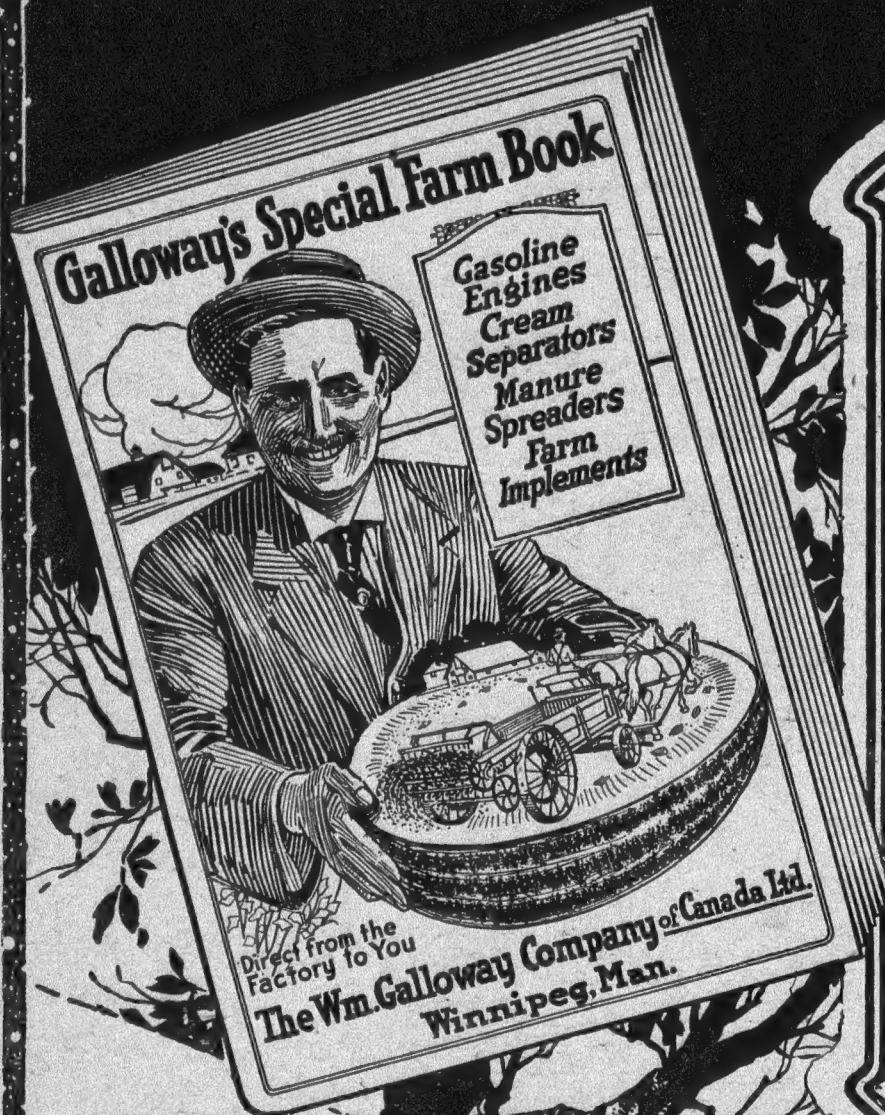
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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
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NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by United Grain Growers Limited, formerly The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited to Parliament, at the next session thereof, for an Act amending chapter 80 of the Statutes of 1911, and amending Acts, for the following among other purposes:

To empower the company to guarantee the contracts, debts and obligations, both present and future, of Public Press Limited, and of any company, the shares, bonds, debentures or securities of which are held or may be held by United Grain Growers Limited and to provide that section 125 of "The Companies' Act" shall not apply to company.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, this 23rd day of January, A.D., 1918.

BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBINSON,
Solicitors for applicant.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

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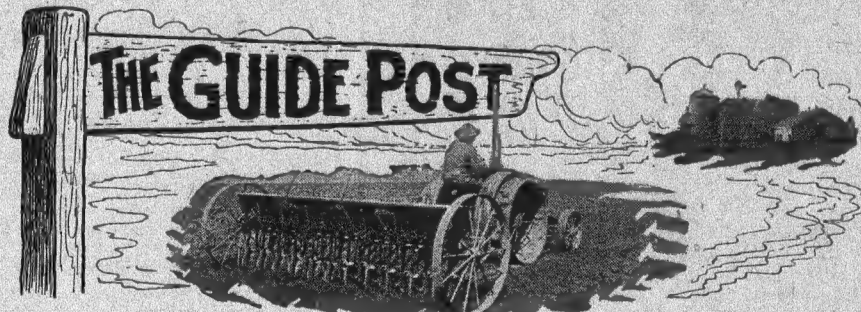
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The danger of sending currency through the mail was well illustrated by a recent experience of The Guide. On Monday, April 1, our entire morning mail was stolen from the Winnipeg post office. It was eventually recovered. As far as we know all postal notes and money orders were found because these could not be used by the thief. The currency, however, was missing from the recovered mail. When remitting money it is always safer to use postal notes, or post office, express, or bank money orders. The cost of using these forms of remittance is trifling and is more than repaid by the added security that they will reach their proper destination.

Tractor Farming should make rapid progress in the prairie provinces. In no place in the world do the conditions of the soil and the system of farming lend themselves more readily to the use of the tractor than here. The development of farm machinery is making it more and more necessary that the farmer be a practical mechanic. In an article in this issue entitled "Repairing the Tractor" detailed instructions on overhauling a used tractor are given. This article was prepared especially for The Guide by a practical farmer who has had some years of experience in operating tractors and has made a special study of the whole question.

The Calgary Bull Sale was the largest event of its kind ever held on this continent. In three days selling, 788 bulls were disposed of for the total of over \$221,000. A full report of this sale, illustrated with the cuts of some of the outstanding animals sold, appears in this week's Guide. A smaller but important sale was held last week at Edmonton. This sale will be fully reported next week.

The Red Cross is making an appeal this week for pledges of money to carry on its activities for another year. The objectives in the three prairie provinces are: Manitoba, \$600,000; Saskatchewan, \$600,000 and Alberta \$250,000. There is no need of impressing upon the men and women of the farms of Western Canada the claims of this great cause on their support. Many of them have loved ones of their own who have received the benefit of this great institution for the relief of human suffering during the war. Their support in the past has been generous, the work accomplished by the busy farm women being especially praise-worthy. But until the last man wounded in this cruel war is cared for the Red Cross will continue to need the support of all loyal hearts. Let us all do our best to help the Red Cross to reach its objectives in their big campaign.

The farm survey is the most reliable means that has been devised for arriving at the causes of the success of the

most prosperous farmers. In conducting such a survey, it is assumed that the most wide awake and progressive farmers have incorporated the successful experience in their districts into their farm practice, and that this will show in the returns received. By analyzing a large number of farm businesses, and separating out the most successful ones, the combination of factors contributing to the success can be ascertained. A large number of surveys have been conducted in various parts of the United States. It has been left to Mr. A. Leitch, farm manager at the Ontario Agricultural college, to conduct the first survey of this kind in Canada. His findings are given in this issue. They should prove of interest to large numbers of western farmers, for the time is not far distant, it is to be hoped, when such surveys will be conducted in the prairie provinces. The more familiar farmers are with the methods of conducting the farm survey, the better position they will be in to benefit by the results of such surveys when they are instituted in this part of Canada.

The Doo Dads, which appear in the Children's section of The Guide each week, are from the pen of The Guide artist. The drawings are produced right here in our art department. Many of our visitors have been much interested in seeing the original drawings of the Doo Dads. Our artist, Mr. Dale, has had years of experience, not only as a cartoonist but also as an illustrator of children's papers for some of the biggest Old Country publishers. The Doo Dads are his own creation, and from letters received almost every day are welcomed by old and young alike. None of us, it is pleasant to know, are too old to enjoy a little childish humor at times.

It is true that the busiest persons are those who are always able to do just a little bit more. In this issue is the story of Calgary's Land Army. This army was composed of business girls, stenographers and teachers who found time to trudge frequently to the outskirts of the city and dig and hoe and plant, in an effort to defeat Kaiser Wilhelm at his own game. National service has a place for every person in the nation, and it is each person's duty, no matter how busy, to find and fill that place.

Does a College Training spoil a girl for practical service? Here is what one of the girls from Manitoba University is doing in answer to the call for national service. Mrs. Thomas who is a fourth year girl has chosen to go out to her husband's farm and drive a tractor in the greater production campaign, instead of taking the final examinations at which her friends say she was practically certain of the very highest honors and a gold medal in English.

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Our Ottawa Letter

Debate on Quebec Riots was feature of the week in the House of Commons

(By The Guide's Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, April 5.—Parliament met this week under the shadow of the grave developments at Quebec, where riots arising out of the administration of the Military Service Act lead to bloodshed. When the house met on Tuesday, Sir Robert Borden made a statement covering these serious developments. Col. J. A. Currie, of North Simcoe, gave notice that on Thursday, he would move the adjournment of the house to discuss the riots as a matter of "urgent public importance." On Wednesday Sir Robert Borden amplified his statements, and on Thursday when Col. Currie made his motion he asked him to defer it until today because of important matters which had been considered by the cabinet of which he would make the house acquainted. When the house met this afternoon there was considerable excitement and a large attendance. Sir Robert Borden read two orders-in-council. One provided for strict suppression of rioting. The order greatly increases the powers of officers commanding Military Districts. In future such officers will, when they deem it necessary, have power to "use such force as he may determine to be reasonably necessary to quell and suppress such riot and insurrection." The new order, in a word, within any district prescribed by order-in-council, hands over to the military authorities the administration of the law and suspends habeas corpus proceedings.

Punishing Idleness

The second order-in-council makes idleness in Canada a punishable offense. The purpose is to prevent persons between the ages of sixteen and sixty years from remaining in idleness at a time when the services of all Canadians are urgently needed. Exceptions are of course made in the case of students, people physically unfit and workmen who are unemployed because of differences of opinion with their employees. A penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars is imposed on people who insist on being lazy when they should work and if they do not pay the fine they are liable to be given six months' additional rest in the common jail or sent to a public institution or farm.

In order to be allowed to proceed with his motion it was necessary for Col. Currie to secure the support of twenty-one members. He was lucky for when the motion was put just twenty-one rose in their places.

The debate which followed was what might have been expected under the circumstances. Col. Currie criticized the people of Quebec for their lack of interest in the war, the leader of the opposition and the government. He said the government was to blame for the lax manner in which the Military Service law had been enforced in the province of Quebec. Bourassa and Lavergne, he said, should have been interned. Instead the Le Devoir, Mr. Bourassa's newspaper had been favored with government advertising. He asserted that the government had received "an unmistakable mandate to enforce conscription and that its supporters should be afraid to return home and face their constituents unless they make sure that the government carries out its promise."

H. H. Stevens, of Vancouver, in seconding the motion, declared that the government would not be well advised if it called out the second class under the military service act before taking every possible step to secure the men who should go to the front from the first class. He was disposed to criticize Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, and asserted that the administration of the act should not be in the hands of a citizen of a province, the majority of whose people are opposed to it.

Sir Wilfrid Blames Government

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, while declaring that the Military Service Act, having become the law of the country, must be enforced and respected, said that the

government was in some measure to blame for the disturbance at Quebec because of the class of men they had employed to round up delinquents. Belanger, one of the men concerned, he said, was an ex-bar tender with an unenviable reputation. "This man Belanger," he declared, "is as well known in Quebec as Barabas was in Jerusalem." Evanturel, another constable, he described as "a man of former good family but not now acceptable as a respectable citizen." Sir Wilfrid said he had opposed conscription because he was a man of common sense and knew that it would not work. He advocated persuasion rather than compulsory measures, and expressed the view that the order-in-council regarding rioting was not calculated to help matters because of its coercive tendencies. In closing he said, "We must have peace, we must have order, we must have protection of property and the law must be observed. I was not in favor of the Military Service Act, but it has been passed. It has received the sanction of the people of Canada and it must be obeyed."

Purpose of the Act

Sir Robert Borden commented on the circumstance that while Col. Currie and Mr. Stevens argued that Quebec was being treated too leniently, Sir Wilfrid Laurier took the other view.



A School Club Boy Taking His First Lesson in Candling Eggs

The conscription of all men in class one, he said, would not be in accordance with the principle of the Military Service Act. Its purpose was to take only those who would be more valuable at the front than at home. Under the Act, he said, 16,000 men had been brought to the colors during the past seven weeks. No such results could have been obtained under the voluntary system. While results were slow in Quebec, owing to the wholesale exemptions, in the end, the enrollment from that province would be large. There being still about 30,000 appeals to be disposed of. In closing, he said, that the government would not be fit to represent the people if it did not, when rioting occurs, deal with it with a strong hand.

Apprehension Over the Tariff

Considerable apprehension is being expressed at the Capital by the advocates of low tariff or free trade, because of the knowledge that steps are being taken to limit the amount of Canadian imports. The matter has been under review by the War Trade Board, of which Sir George Foster is the chairman, and which includes in its membership a number of the leading business men of Montreal and Toronto. The chief reason given for the proposed restriction of imports is the necessity for their curtailment, in order that the

adverse balance of trade which has operated seriously upon exchange may be corrected.

Canada's adverse balance of trade, insofar as the United States is concerned, amounts approximately to four hundred million dollars per annum. A report which appears to be generally accepted by the newspapers of the East asserts that importation of a number of lines of manufactured articles to the amount of about one hundred and fifty million dollars a year will be decided upon. It can be authoritatively stated that this is not official because Sir Robert Borden stated to the correspondent of The Grain Growers' Guide on Monday, that recommendations made by the War Trade Board have not as yet been reviewed by the Cabinet.

The fear is expressed that while restriction of imports may be necessary as a war, and after-the-war policy, there is a danger that it might be used in the interests of the protected interests. As a matter of fact the placing of the power to restrict imports in wrong hands might result in the most mischievous form of protection yet devised. The Ottawa Citizen, in commenting on the situation, says: "The recommendation for the War Trade Board with regard to the restriction of imports seem likely to be along the lines of conferring an absolute monopoly of the Canadian market on certain private manufacturing interests. The prohibition of non-essential imports may be necessary to compel economy. But the prohibition of imports must be accompanied by national control of the mills and factories in Canada; otherwise the effect of prohibiting imports would be to leave the

States to-day. Last year there were over two thousand prosecutions in the United States. This has been going on for years." Mr. Armstrong argued that the new minister of agriculture would be deeply interested in this matter because of the great development that has taken place in the dairy industry of the western provinces. He quoted figures to show that the farmers had increased their production of cheese and butter. Within the past few years the farmers have been able to supply practically the whole demand of Canada and have been able to export over seven million pounds of butter. The farmers, Mr. Armstrong asserted, had answered the call for increased production and it was extremely desirable that nothing should be done to discourage them in their efforts.

A considerable variety of opinion was given expression to in the debate which followed. It was generally agreed by the members that the admission of margarine into the country had been due to the demands made by the people residing in the cities and in the towns. There was also a decided disposition to think that while the step taken by the government might be acceptable as a war measure there should be a reversion to the old policy after the conclusion of the war.

Mr. Crerar on Margarine

Hon. T. A. Crerar, minister of agriculture, in dealing with the matter, admitted its importance to the farmers of Canada and predicted that high prices would prevail after the close of the war because of the demand that would arise for Canadian products in other countries. He said in part:—

"If we can establish the quality of our product—and there is no reason why we should not do that—we are going to get into the best markets of the world. We have the markets of Great Britain; we have more than that, we have the markets right across the line which will be open to us in the future, because of the growth of population in the United States east of the city of Chicago and with the distance the people of the east are from the western states, I am convinced that, as their industrial population increases, they must look more and more to Canada for the food that they require. Consequently I think the member for Lambton may rest assured that this government is not going to do anything that might harass, disturb or destroy the dairy industry."

"It is true that, to meet the shortages that have arisen in Canada, these regulations were promulgated and permission was given to manufacture this article and to import it into Canada. I believe that up to the present time some 400 licenses have been issued. Of these probably not more than one-third are actually engaged in the importation of oleomargarine, and the total imports up to the end of February were a little over 1,800,000. I realize, however, that it is a very vital question in respect of the industry that has been under discussion. If the honorable member for East Lambton will let his resolution stand, or if he will be good enough to withdraw it, I can assure him that the suggestion that he has made in his address and the suggestions made in other admirable addresses that have been delivered this afternoon will be taken into serious consideration." Mr. Armstrong's resolution was subsequently withdrawn.

Ottawa, April 2 (special despatch).—The most interesting recent debate occurred on Tuesday last, on the second reading of Sir Geo. Foster's Daylight Saving bill. Although it was a government measure the bill received considerable hostile criticism from members representing rural constituencies on both sides of the house. Most of the objection was voiced by what is known around the corridors of parliament as the Conservative "ginger" group of members from Ontario who are none to fond of the Unionist government. On the other hand, strong support of the bill came from a number of the followers of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Western critics of the measure, like eastern objectors, asserted that the advancing of the hands of the clock would be a positive detriment to agricultural production because farm laborers would want to quit during the best

Continued on Page 89

Canadian manufacturers at liberty to exploit the consumers to the limit.

The Balance of Trade

"The War Trade Board would seem to be much concerned with adjusting what is called the adverse balance of trade. Members of the Board have been in Washington, and, apparently, they are busy with plans to limit the interchanging of Canadian and United States products, or of adjusting it so that more Canadian goods may be sent to the United States, and fewer United States goods may be brought into Canada. The board's work should commend itself especially to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the influential groups who direct the policy of tariff protection in Canada."

Mr. J. E. Armstrong, of East Lambton, precipitated an interesting debate in the house on Wednesday by moving a resolution calling upon the government to more strictly enforce the regulations governing the importation of oleomargarine into Canada in order that the dairy interests might be more adequately protected. He claimed that the regulations are of such a nature as to allow almost any kind of fraud or deception to be perpetrated. "If you are going to allow oleomargarine products to come into Canada," he said, "you open the door to a condition of affairs such as exists in the United

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 10, 1918

Mr. Parsons' Reply

We are pleased to give space in this issue to a letter from S. R. Parsons, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in reply to our editorial article in The Guide of February 27. Mr. Parsons, it will be remembered, made a speech before the Canadian Club at Orillia, Ont., which was widely published throughout Canada. It seems that The Guide was the only paper which challenged some of the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Parsons. In his reply in this issue, Mr. Parsons elaborates some of his points and breaks some new ground on a question which is of paramount importance in Canada to-day. In his opening paragraph, Mr. Parsons says:—

Suppose we at once get upon a platform of absolute sincerity and frankness. I always think that no actual progress can ever be made, in case of any misunderstanding or divergence of views, unless each party is prepared to come right out into the open and not try to twist or attempt to turn to unfair advantage what another has said.

We can heartily agree with every word of this, in fact we believe that most readers of The Grain Growers' Guide will not accuse us of any shortage in either sincerity or frankness. Furthermore, the organized farmers of the West, we believe, have always been on that platform. If Mr. Parsons in his official capacity of president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is prepared to accept his own basis of discussion great headway can be made. But in all frankness we must say, and facts will bear us out, that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has never adopted this policy in the past. Our readers will remember the famous conference between the chief officials of the C.M.A. and the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which took place in Winnipeg in November, 1914. Mr. Parsons was not present at the meeting but he will surely know of it. Anyone present at the meeting will agree that the farmers' representatives were frank and sincere. It cannot be said, however, that the manufacturers' representatives were equally frank. The big difference of opinion and difference in policy between the organized manufacturers and the organized farmers is on the protective tariff question. The organized farmers are "right out in the open." They could not be any more in the open and they could not be any more frank and sincere in their attitude. They claim that the protective tariff places an unfair burden upon the people of Canada to the express and decided advantage of the manufacturers. The Manufacturers' Association, on the other hand, have never shown any disposition to discuss the merits of the tariff with the farmers.

It will not be denied by any well-informed student of Canadian affairs that the organized manufacturers of Canada for the past 25 years have maintained the high tariff largely through their political and financial influence. In the olden days there was the famous "red parlor" institution of Toronto. Here, it is claimed by men who are in a position to know, the manufacturers met with the government or leaders of the government in secret. The manufacturers asked for tariff increases and made their donations to the political campaign fund of the party in power in return. It was a crude and cold-blooded method of taxing the people of Canada for the benefit of the protected interests. Now, it is generally believed and accepted both among farmers, business men and city dwellers throughout Canada that

this same method is continuing right up almost to the present time.

If Mr. Parsons refuses to credit this, he must admit certain facts. He must admit that the organized manufacturers have not worked in the open and yet they have been able to get from governments, both Liberal and Conservative, practically whatever they wanted for the past 25 or 30 years. It is a very reasonable thing to assume that if they did not work in the open they must have worked under cover. We are quite prepared to admit that they worked to good advantage, in fact we take off our hat to the organized manufacturers in admiration of the success of their efforts. Now, if Mr. Parsons' views are held by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to-day, the whole system is to be changed. The manufacturers are coming out in the open. We hope Mr. Parsons is correct and that he will be able to lead the great organization of which he is president right out into the open and bring it upon the platform of absolute sincerity and frankness.

Let us consider some of the points in Mr. Parsons' letter in reply to our article:—

1.—We certainly consider the impression left by Mr. Parsons' speech was that the farmers' profits were greater than the manufacturers' during the war. We are willing to accept the view that he now expresses. He claims that the farmers' profits for a series of years have averaged at least as high as the manufacturers'. No absolute figures are available in this country to prove the truth or otherwise of this assertion. Figures and facts available, however, indicate that Mr. Parsons is wrong. If not, Mr. Parsons ought to explain why thousands and tens of thousands of farmers have left their farms in Ontario and the eastern provinces while manufacturing has, at the same time, greatly increased in the same places. If the farmers were prospering, we assume they would have kept on farming. Now, these are the facts and if they do not upset Mr. Parsons' theory of equality of profits, then he should explain away these facts which cannot be disputed.

2.—Mr. Parsons places the farmers' companies of the West, and we believe with all sincerity, in the same category with the big manufacturing and commercial institutions of the East from the standpoint of profits. But there is a fundamental difference between the two which the financial mind cannot or will not see. The three farmers' companies in the West have approximately 55,000 farmer shareholders. These shareholders market their grain through their own company and these companies have made large profits. But these profits go back to the shareholders who produce the grain on which the profit was made. Furthermore, no farmer can hold more than \$1,200 in stock in any of the farmers' companies, while the average amount of stock held by each farmer shareholder is less than \$100 and each shareholder has but one vote at an annual meeting regardless of the amount of stock he holds. This absolutely prevents any concentration or control of these companies by any self-seeking group of farmers.

These farmers' organizations are mutual concerns for the marketing of their own produce. There is not a big manufacturing company in Canada on the same basis. The most of them are controlled by a comparatively few men each, and the profits given to a few men, many of whom have become vastly wealthy. Now, if the profits of these big manufacturing companies were

paid back to men who buy their manufactured goods on the same basis as in farmers' companies, there would be very little complaint about the profits and there would be absolutely no concentration of wealth. Mr. Parsons intimates that if the farmers' companies wanted to they could water their stock on account of their huge earning power. He is no doubt right, but herein lies another fundamental difference. The farmers' companies are not seeking to take advantage of the public by issuing watered stock. They are "out in the open" while the watered-stock method of doing business is confined exclusively to the manufacturing and commercial institutions. Furthermore, the watered-stock method, which we think Mr. Parsons will agree is highly immoral, is almost exclusively employed by manufacturing concerns who enjoy the benefits of the protective tariff. In fact, it is the protective tariff which permits them to issue watered stock.

3.—There is not very much difference between Mr. Parsons and the organized farmers on the taxation of extraordinary profits, no matter whether these profits are made by farmers or by manufacturers. But in addition to this we believe all profits must be taxed before this war is paid for. It is true that such taxation will have to be levied carefully and wisely and with the least injury to business and to agriculture.

4.—Mr. Parsons explanation of the German situation does not get away from the fact that Germany at the present time is a highly protected country. That protection is largely afforded by the British navy and the Allied artillery. Germany can neither ship goods out nor bring them in. From the protectionists' viewpoint that is what makes Germany prosperous. If not, why not?

5.—We are glad that Mr. Parsons absolves the organized farmers from any accusation of "unworthy socialism." We are glad to accept his statement.

6.—In regard to the tariff being a tabooed question during war time, there is considerable mystery on this point. Whether the Union government was organized on any special pledge to leave the tariff alone we do not know. There has never been any government announcement to that effect. The government is responsible to parliament and could hardly bind the members of parliament. A number of western farmer candidates in a public statement before the election agreed to forego the fulfillment of the farmers' platform on the tariff, provided adequate taxation methods were adopted to bring into the public treasury the extra profits being earned by the protected interests on account of the tariff. Further than this we know of no agreement which places the tariff question on the shelf. At any rate it will be a matter of public discussion and agitation in Western Canada at least.

Mr. Parsons we do not think is quite sincere and frank where he points out that tariff reduction will practically ruin our manufacturing industries, transportation and banking institutions. He must either mean that the manufacturers are not prepared to consider any tariff reduction at all or that there is absolutely no merit in the claims of the organized farmers. If he means that the tariff must remain where it is, then he claims that the farmers of Canada must pay special taxes for the benefit of the manufacturers, banks and transportation companies. It is idle to attempt to frighten the organized farmers with any such view of

a national disaster. The farmers are not bent on the destruction of any of our legitimate industries or institutions, but they are equally determined that these institutions have no right and shall not be permitted perpetually to levy tribute upon them. This is one place where Mr. Parsons and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association have an opportunity to get "right out into the open" and discuss the question on its merits and not hold up the bogey of national disaster every time tariff reduction is proposed.

7.—Mr. Parsons is not as frank as he ought to be in discussing the millionaires in free trade England in proportion to the United States. A man of Mr. Parsons' intelligence knows full well that the millionaires in England have largely been developed out of the old feudal system, which gave the land of Britain into the hands of a few royal favorites. He knows that the law of entail maintained these great landed estates and that even to-day ten per cent. of the people of England own ninety per cent. of its land. Mr. Parsons also knows of other privileges which have been held by a few in England since the dark ages. There are other things besides the protective tariff which create millionaires and it is those other things that have operated in England.

In conclusion, we made no threat in referring to the political strength of the West. We were merely stating the fact. The organized manufacturers have never in all their history shown much inclination to consider other interests besides their own in making the tariff, and they have had the tariff made largely to suit themselves. From 1896 to 1908 the tariff was largely a dead issue in Canada because both parties had agreed to allow the Manufacturers' Association to make the tariff laws. From that time on the tariff has become the subject of live discussion due entirely to the farmers' organizations. These organizations are growing in strength and spreading throughout Canada. It will be but a few years until they reach from coast to coast. Their educational work will undoubtedly develop into political strength. If the manufacturers' organizations continue to demand that the tariff remain absolutely where it is and that the other interests of the country shall not be considered, then there will most certainly develop political strife in this country over the tariff question. If the manufacturers are willing to negotiate, the organized farmers have never yet refused, and we believe will not do so on this question. It will not help the matter to ignore it. The western people have paid dearly on account of the protective tariff in years past and they will not continue to do so unless it is absolutely forced upon them or they can be shown that it is a benefit to them. It is well to face the situation and consider all the facts.

Now, we shall be glad to give Mr. Parsons an opportunity to reply still further to this article. In doing so we would ask him to state frankly and sincerely and come "right out into the open" on the tariff question. We would ask him to let us know whether the manufacturers are determined that the tariff shall remain untouched and, if not, what is their proposition.

One Hundred Dollars, Please

One of our former grain growers of Manitoba, I. T. Lennox, of Melita, has been down to Ontario during the winter. He criticised in *The Farmers' Advocate*, of London, Ont., the address made by S. R. Parsons, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Parsons replied to Mr. Lennox and we publish his reply on another page of this issue of *The Guide*. Mr. Lennox pointed out that the secretary of the Manufacturers' Association in Winnipeg, a few years ago, had boasted of the strength of the Manufacturers' Association and how it could paralyze and starve the people of Canada. Mr. Parsons says that if this is proven to be true he will donate \$100 to some charitable institution. Now we must ask Mr. Parsons for that \$100. At a brilliant banquet held in Winnipeg, at the Royal Alexandra Hotel, on February 2, 1910, G. M. Murray, secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association (and still in the same position) gave an address in part as follows:—

The re-organized Canadian Manufacturers' Association is like a young giant, ignorant of its own powers. By the exercise of these powers, it could, if it chose, bring several millions of people to the verge of starvation, or paralyze the industries of the whole Dominion. From the half-hearted 132 who comprised the whole membership of the association in 1899 (the year of its re-organiz-

ation), it has grown with such strides that now in 1910 its members number more than 2,500.

This speech was reported in the *Winnipeg Evening Free Press* of February 3, 1910, and it was published in *The Guide* of February 9, 1910. At the time, in *The Guide*, we described this statement as "the most astounding challenge that has been hurled at the public in many years." It was, of course, a ghastly proposition and we can well understand that Mr. Parsons could not believe such a thing to be possible. He felt so sure that no officer of the Manufacturers' Association would ever make such a statement that he offered to give \$100, but here is the statement and we presume Mr. Parsons will not challenge it any further. Now, we will have to ask Mr. Parsons to make good. We would suggest that he send \$100 to the Red Cross Fund and make his check payable to *The Grain Growers' Guide*. We will be pleased to acknowledge receipt of the money and forward it to the Red Cross Fund. We feel sure, with Mr. Parsons' influence in the association, no other officer will ever come out making such statements again. We hope to receive the \$100 by return mail from Mr. Parsons.

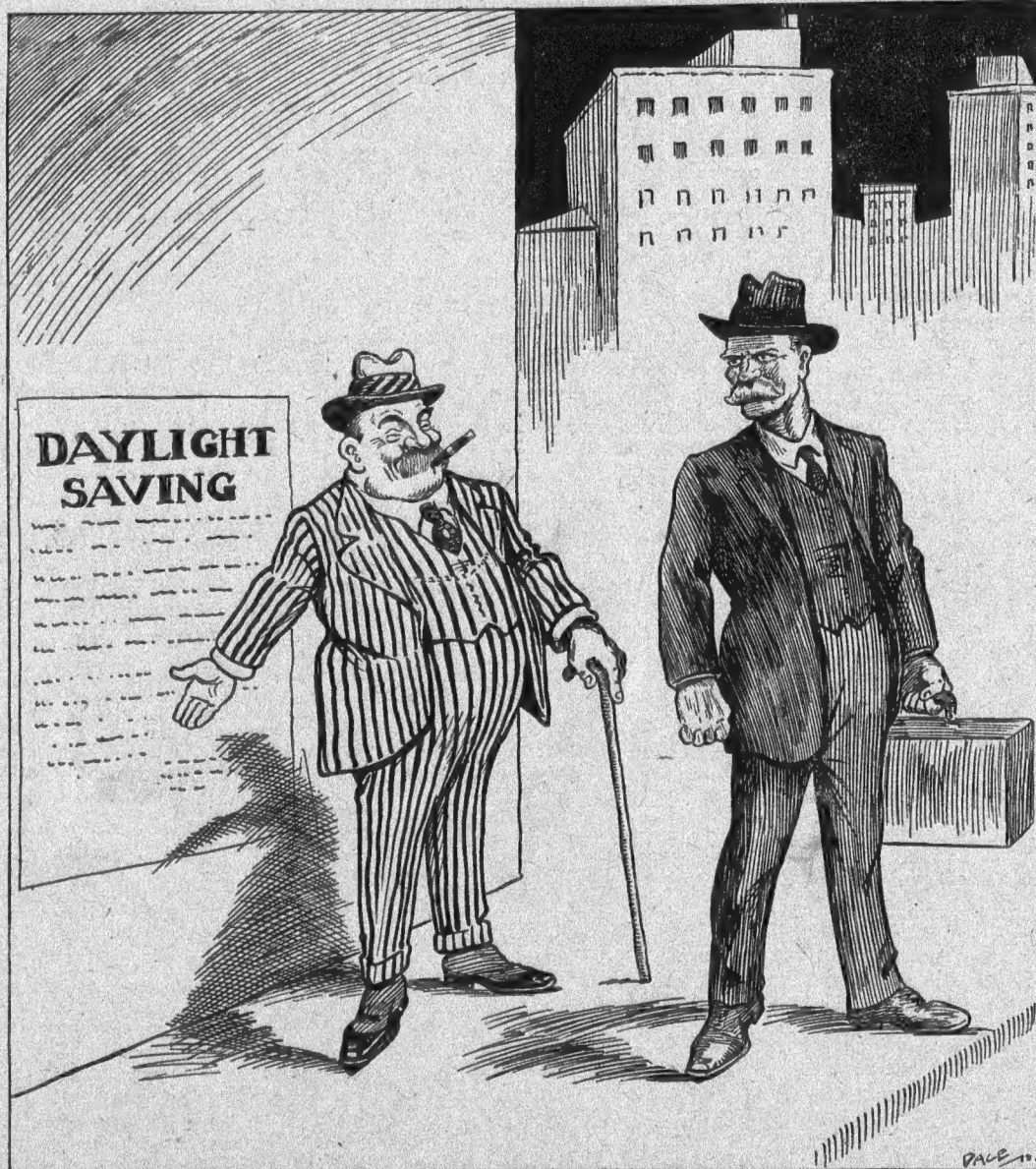
Most of the European countries at war legislated to force their idle land into use as one of the first steps to meet the food situation. France, Great Britain, Germany and Austria have all conscripted their idle acres. Even neutral Switzerland has compulsory cultivation legislation. Canada should follow suit. Canada has more idle land suitable for cultivation than any of these countries. If put to proper use it would solve the food situation in the Allied countries. Here is an opportunity for the government to take action in the right direction.

The proposed embargo against manufactured goods entering Canada from the United States in return for the embargo which goes into effect across the line on April 15, rather suggests reciprocity in protection.

Does the government intend to pay the usual governmental tribute of "watchful waiting" to the recommendation of its Director of Food Production, Hon. C. A. Dunning, in the matter of "free" farm machinery?

Daylight saving is now being practised in the United States. This is a market which hardly can be restricted, and Canada will shortly be on a reciprocal basis with her neighbors in the matter of working hours.

The Board of Grain supervisors on April 4 fixed wheat prices for the 1918 crop, the same as last year, \$2.21 per bushel. Everything considered this is a satisfactory price for wheat, it being the same as the American price for the present year.



WHERE DAYLIGHT ISN'T WASTED

City Man: "This is to help you, Mr. Farmer, to increase production."

Farmer: "Great scheme! You should adopt my hours, 5 a.m. to 10 p.m. Surprising how much work you'll do."

The Woman County Agent

She Brings Science and Household Economics to the Farm Women

"This is dreadful, and I declare we are not going to live on the farm another year," petulantly complained Mrs. Smith. "Here I've fussed and petted and fed those hens on the best of everything, and they snugly walk about and never think of laying an egg from one week's end to another. Today I have had the third failure with my bread since using the new war flour. And to make matters worse I opened two jars of spoiled corn before I came to a good one. No, John, I have come to the place where the straw has broken the camel's back and mark my words this is our last year on the farm."

"Oh, tut! Molly. You're tired and will be alright in the morning. You know as well as I that the farm is the best place for us and those four sturdy young ones of ours." And John was resuming the reading of his paper, when "Isn't that a car coming up the lane, Molly?"

Sure enough, a little runabout was stopped, panting, at the side of the house. Out stepped the district agricultural representative and with him a plainly dressed wholesome-looking young woman. "Good afternoon folks," he said, "let me introduce Miss Thompson, Mrs. Smith and Mr. Smith. Miss Thompson is our newly appointed woman district representative. The government and this district are uniting in paying for Miss Thompson's service as a general all-round moral support and advisor for the farm women in this district. She is here to promote and advance and better the pursuits of farm women just as I try to do for the men. Now, Mrs. Smith, if there is anything that's not going right, from the chimney that won't draw to the problem of feeding a family on nothing at all, Miss Thompson will be glad to help you. That is what she is for. Say, John, had we better have a look at those seed oats?" With that the men departed, leaving the new district agent and Mrs. Smith to develop acquaintance.

"The district representative is introducing me to the people in the district before I begin on my regular work. I am going to try to help farm women in their troubles and difficulties all that I possibly can," pleasantly said Miss Thompson. She was such a wholesome "real" woman that tired, disappointed, little Mrs. Smith unburdened her heavy soul. And the new woman district representative's work had begun.

"Why Mrs. Smith your troubles are not so serious after all. You give your hens too much grain feed, which is very fattening, and you don't make them work for it. Don't give any more than a handful to each hen and scatter it in a light sprinkling of straw. Your hens are living a life of ease and luxury and have degenerated into parasites, never dreaming that they should lay eggs to justify their existence."

"You are not used to the new war flour yet and have not learned that it takes less water than the old white flour. Next week try only two-thirds as much water. As for your corn I know by the look of it you used one of those patent preservative powders which is really not to be compared to ordinary boiling water sterilization."

"Well John," said Mrs. Smith that night, "I think I won't say for sure that this is our last year on the farm. In spite of set-backs, conditions are improving. Miss Thompson has invited me to her office in town on Saturday to give me some new recipes specially tried out by her for that pesky war flour. Isn't it fine that we have her? Some day she is coming back to tell me about my kitchen. She says it has an ideal location and window arrangement but that things are placed in it to give me twice as much work as I should have. She was going to the Rimouski's from here. Perhaps she can help us do something with that Russian family."

Who She Is

But there may be those who do not know about the woman district representative. Manitoba has

now a few of these district agricultural representatives, a man employed by the department of agriculture, to establish himself in the centre of a given district, to devote himself to the work of agriculture in that district, and to be as far as possible at the disposal of the farm people in his district. The woman district representative would occupy a similar position in relation to the farm women. The woman district representative is a graduate of an agricultural college and a specialist in domestic economics. Frequently also she has had training in home nursing. The work of the district agent is wide and varying. In a word they are capable, practical, broad-minded women who win the confidence of every farmer's wife in the district and bring to her the practical scientific knowledge earnestly sought by farm women of this new day.

Those districts in the country to the south of us who have employed the services of women district representatives are loud in their praise of her. Certainly over there the woman county agent has come to stay.

What about the situation in the Canadian West? The extension service department of agriculture in Manitoba has long since been convinced of the value and need of women district representatives. The service does what it can by sending out lecturers and demonstrators from the college to the small town to conduct short courses. These courses last from one day to two weeks in the case of sewing and millinery. But the department is unable because

of shortage of funds and scarcity of workers to establish representatives in district centres with charge over a given district.

Help for Non-English

Almost half of the population of the West is non-English speaking. A large percentage of the non-English population is living in segregated colonies. They are far away from Canadianizing influence. They want, I believe, in the most cases, to become good Canadian citizens. Their position to date has not been conducive to Canadianization.

Mrs. John McNaughtan, in her presidential address at Regina, gave an interesting glimpse into the hearts of our non-English girls. She said, "A lady recently gave me her experience with some non-English speaking girls. She gathered a class together and tried to interest them in their own folk songs and dances, but without success. Finally one said, 'We Canadian—we want to two-step,' and two-step they did. She led them from the dancing class to a millinery and dressmaking class, in which

way is taken there is an approach to friendship and intimacy with every non-English speaking person. They avoid apparent up-lifters, and the up-lift line of talk. But what can be a more feasible and accessible bond in uniting all Canadian women, all Canadian homes, all Canadian peoples, than the district representative who without fear or favor enters the English home in the same capacity as she enters the non-English.

Her Achievements Elsewhere

The woman district representative has never been given a trial in this country, so we must do our generalizing from the results she has been able to achieve in the United States. There she is called the county agent. One of the chief functions of the woman district representative is to direct the study of the principles of household economics. Women everywhere are

showing a desire and inclination to be scientific housekeepers and homemakers. This seems to be work which may best be done by forming women into study groups where lessons and demonstrations can be carried on in a systematic manner. Frequently organizations already formed incorporate this phase of work into their general scheme. Women county agents can do many of the things carried on by men. In many places they have helped not only country women but their city sisters by finding markets among city women's clubs for farm produce. They have given instructions on preparing

material for market, the standardization of products and in what the markets demand. Women county agents can give much assistance on the securing of household equipment and in the organization of housework. Women are ready and eager to take up with anything that might help them in their work. They have little opportunity, however, to see real demonstrations of equipment. Women district representatives can interest farm women in this work by giving aid and suggestions along this line. Good dishwashers, pressure cookers, or fireless cookers are things that interest every woman on the farm. The problem of sanitation and sewage disposal, and through this the maintenance of the health and well being of the family are questions that the woman district representative can deal with very effectively. Sanitary cellars and basements, the abatement of fly nuisance, and clean-up campaigns are all matters that the woman district representative can handle. In Blackhawk county, Iowa, where Miss Tura Hawk is county agent, she and the county agricultural agent, Mr. Burger, are bringing to farm families who desire to put in septic tanks the farm engineering expert of the college who shows to a farmer and his neighbors how to install one. These three are helping to install water systems in homes, for health's sake and to save the farm woman from drudgery.

The feeding of children, the conservation of the food supply, the care of milk and cream, beef curing, fruit and vegetable canning through women's clubs are other lines. Farm women are anxious to secure information that will help them to simplify their family menus and decrease the labor of food production as well as increase its attractiveness and palatability.

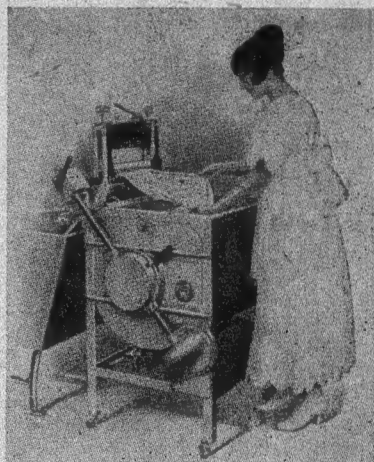
Links Up Farms and Colleges

The beautification of homes and home grounds constitute an important part of woman district representative work in the United States. Miss Maude Wilson of the University of Nebraska, writing on the woman county agent work, says she can keep herself very busy without doing much special personal work, but this is important. She must become well acquainted with conditions in each home in order to make actual suggestions regarding the equipment and management; and meet and help women who do not join the neighborhood clubs. Sometimes there are women who do not speak English well who are overworked, retiring or very poor. A sympathetic and kindly woman

Continued on Page 43



Making Dish-Washing a Joy



Electricity Eliminates Blue Monday



The County Agent Advocates the Substitution of Machine-Power for Woman-Power Wherever Possible

they learned with much zest, and a degree of taste, to dress 'like good Canadians.' They want to become 'good Canadians' and will do so under sympathetic treatment."

There can be little doubt that the rising generation of our non-English, at least, is anxious to learn the best of Canadian customs and ways of living. The non-English cannot be Canadianized by legislation and up-lifters from afar off. The process can only come about by close personal contact between non-English and our finest and best Canadians. We often hear would-be helpers complain that our foreign people are unapproachable, that they remain aloof and immune to all advances. Those workers most closely in touch with them say that if the right

The Double-Walled Secret

The Girl and the Mystery

By Edwin Baird

Kelcey was 2,000 feet in the air, miles from any known habitation, and flying fast, when something went wrong with his engine. He sensed it immediately. Annoyed at the interruption to his cross-country flight, he volplaned earthward, his gleaming monoplane describing a wide, graceful spiral.

He glanced below, expecting to see nothing more unusual than Wisconsin pasture. But he saw something quite different, something that made him work precipitately with his steering apparatus. Then an air-pocket caught him and he dropped through the vacuum, straight as a rock, to earth—and lost consciousness.

When Kelcey's eyes unclosed he was lying under his upturned monoplane and his left arm was badly injured. Every fibre of his body ached with pain, but by sheer power of will he kept his wits.

"A lovely mess!" he muttered; and he was thinking, oddly enough, of that strange thing he had seen a moment ago—or was it an hour? He was rather hazy about the time. He tried to raise himself on his right elbow, but a spasm of pain sent him, gasping, back to earth.

Then he heard footsteps coming toward him, and in another minute the airplane was being lifted. Presently a girl's voice:

"He must be dead. I'm sure he was killed."

This, somehow, enraged him. "Easy there!" he said angrily. "Don't try to lift it. Turn it over."

To his consternation and surprise, the monoplane was lowered upon him again and in such fashion that he was very neatly trapped. There was a brief silence; and then he heard the girl say something in a low voice and, although he spoke and understood several languages well, the tongue she used was quite strange to him. A masculine voice answered, apparently in the same tongue—and half a minute later young Kelcey could see the blue summer sky again.

He looked first at his deliverers—for there were three of them—and he surmised at a glance that they were the men he had seen when the air-pocket caught him. They were tremendous black fellows, obviously natives of Africa, and were dressed in some white stuff that accentuated their blackness and enormous height.

Then he looked at the girl. Her face had a certain piquancy that was charming. In his first hasty survey, however, Kelcey perceived only that she had pretty brown hair and expressive blue eyes. They expressed coolness, if not downright displeasure, as they rested on him.

"Are you much hurt?" she asked, nervously biting her lip.

"If you will send for a doctor—"

"There is none within miles," she said, "and we have no telephone." Her troubled eyes rested on him a moment longer travelling along his lithe suffering body. Then she spoke to the huge Africans and waved them away.

Turning his head Kelcey saw, looming large above him, a strange, long, high wall—or such at first glance it appeared to be. But he knew that twenty feet beyond lay a second wall of like dimension. Seen from his airship, the thing had looked like a double wall fully twenty-five feet in height and some 200 feet in length, closed at the top and ends with a heavy grating. The windowless structure was absolutely unlike anything he had ever seen before—it seemed unreal, uncanny, somber.

"I almost hit it," he remarked, indicating the strange structure with a nod.

"It would have gone hard with you if you had," said the girl, leaning over and looking keenly into his eyes. "What is your name?"

"Tom Kelcey."

"Are you a professional aviator?"

He shook his head. "Only an amateur. It's a sort of hobby."

"I suppose you are from Chicago?"

"Yes."

"And wealthy?" she added.

He nodded. She had made no move to ease his position or minister to his hurts, and he was surprised at this and irritated by the antagonism in her voice.

"You chose an unfavorable spot, Mr. Kelcey,"

said she, "in which to have an accident."

"So I have divined."

He fancied the rich color in her cheeks deepened slightly. She was no ordinary girl, that was plain. Her speech, her apparel, everything about her, bespoke refinement and education.

"My father—" she began, then stopped. "It will be dangerous for you to stay here," she went on. "Are you very badly hurt?"

"How do I know?" he rasped, beginning to lose patience. "My arm's broken, I think, and I may be hurt inside."

She turned and looked off across the flat ground—knee deep with grass—and he, following her gaze, saw the three Africans leave a squat, grayish house, forty rods distant, and come in his direction bearing between them a canvas cot.

The girl turned back to him. Her troubled expression was more pronounced.

"Mr. Kelcey," said she, "at the risk of being more disagreeable than I have already been, I must remind you that your presence here is very distaste-

mockery of a human image. It stood less than four feet in height and was humpbacked. Pausing behind the girl's chair, it glared at Kelcey and bared two rows of crooked, yellowish stumps of teeth, and the grimace seemed so filled with evil intent that the young man felt a shuddering revulsion.

"The bandages, Miss Stryker," said the unsightly thing, and the girl, dropping the strips of cloth in her lap, asked quickly:

"Has he returned?"

"Yes, Miss."

For barely an instant she betrayed a sudden agitation, but she said evenly enough: "You may go, Toto." When the ugly being had departed she ran swiftly to the door and turned the key in the lock, then returned to Kelcey.

"My father is here," she said, almost in a whisper, "and when he finds you—"

"What about my arm?" cut in Kelcey, thoroughly exasperated now. "I don't like to appear peevish, but—"

"Your arm will be attended to. That's of secondary importance, however. At this moment your life is endangered."

"My life?"

"Not so loud," she cautioned whisperingly, "he may hear. When he comes in—and he will be here any moment now—say nothing about your identity. Tell him you are an escaped convict. Imply that you were flying to safety in a stolen airplane. If you can talk like an anarchist or misanthrope, all the better. I know how fanciful all this sounds to you, but remember it's of the utmost importance. Your life depends on your doing as I say."

Before he could frame a response in his mind he heard a quick, heavy footfall on the stairs outside, and she sped to the door and opened it.

CHAPTER II.

"Ah, father!" he heard the girl say, and a deep voice answered. Then the door closed and he could hear them talking just outside in lower tones.

It seemed to Kelcey that an age had passed—an age of suspense, pain, uncertainty and bewilderment—before the door opened to admit a tall, broad, white-haired man of indeterminate age. His ruddy skin and

unclouded eye denoted a life lived largely out-of-doors, yet the lines in his face were plainly put there by suffering or hard toil, or both. As he came briskly into the room he removed his coat and then, sitting beside the leather couch, he rolled up his shirt-sleeves and fell to work on Kelcey's broken arm without speaking a word. His daughter stood behind him holding splints and bandages. His sinewy fingers moved with precision and skill, and presently Kelcey's arm was set as neatly as any surgeon could have done it. The man signed to his daughter to leave, and when she had gone he spoke to Kelcey for the first time. "What pen did you break from?"

"Joliet," came the prompt answer.

"When?"

"Last night. I had friends outside. They got these clothes for me."

"And the airplane?"

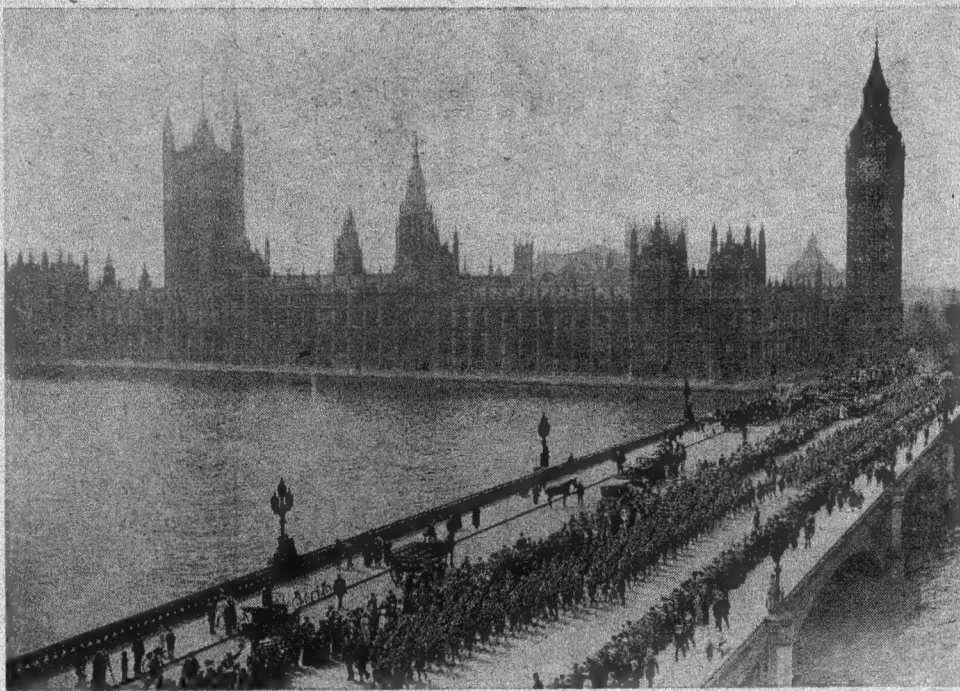
"They got that, too. I was an aviator before I was sent up." Kelcey winced inwardly at the untruths, and felt thoroughly ashamed of himself. Was life worth purchasing at such a price?

The white-haired man frowned and said: "I believe you're lying. You don't talk or look like a jail-bird. However, I'll soon know." He arose. "In any case," he flung over his shoulder as he started from the room, "you don't leave this house. Understand that. If you're telling the truth you won't want to leave."

Kelcey lay staring at the frescoed ceiling, his mind busy with the things that had happened since that 2,000-foot drop. All of his thoughts converged at one point and that point puzzled him; his imagination, though fertile, could fathom no reason for the strange behavior of these people, into whose home ill luck had brought him.

He tried to rise, but a rush of blood to his head

Continued on Page 40



American Troops Crossing Westminster Bridge, London. British Houses of Parliament in the Background.

ful to both father and myself. Anything we may do for you will be done unwillingly, against our wishes."

Kelcey, fingernails digging his palms, stared at her mutely, quite unable to understand the strange girl.

"When you enter that house yonder," she said, "you will be the first man to do so except my father and his servants." Then, deliberately, she turned her back on him, and when the Africans trotted up she was examining his monoplane with casual curiosity.

Kelcey, to his disgust, felt himself "going" when the enormous blacks lifted him and, though he exerted his strength to the utmost against swooning again, he was unconscious when they lowered him upon the cot.

He was still on his back when he opened his eyes, and the girl was bending over him. Gradually he perceived that he lay on a leather couch in a darkened room and that the girl, sitting beside him, was cutting away his left coat-sleeve with a pair of scissors. By degrees he took in other salient things: the room was tastefully, even richly, furnished, and the air was heavy with a peculiar odor; there was no sound save the ticking, somewhere of a clock. As he looked up into the girl's pretty face he had the odd thought that she had been crying; but quickly he felt he must be wrong, for when she spoke her voice was curt with inhospitality.

"Don't move!" she commanded, busily snipping; and, after a moment, "your arm is broken and your wrist appears to be dislocated."

He heard a door open and close behind him, and in another moment he beheld the most hideous being he had ever seen. He was not immediately sure of its sex, for its fantastic clothes might have been of any gender and its face either man's or woman's. The leathery skin was a dirty yellow and the features were misshapen, grotesque, a horrible

Canada's First Farm Survey

What It Revealed Regarding the Various Factors that Affect the Farmer's Income

By A. Leitch, B.S.A.

Farm Department, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

In the early part of October, 1917, the announcement was made that a farm management survey was about to be started in Caledon Township, Peel County, Ontario, by the Farm Department of the Ontario Agricultural College. Although such a step had been under consideration for several years, it was not until last spring that an appropriation was made to permit of the carrying out of the work. Actual field operations were commenced on October 8.

During October and November, records of one year's business transactions were taken for each of 113 farms in Caledon Township. The records were itemized and included a statement of the subdivision of the farm into woods, waste, pasture land, and acres under different crops, yields per acre of all crops, sales of cash crops, feed and seed bought, livestock on hand at both the beginning and end of the year, together with purchases and sales of stock during the year, and receipts from stock products, current expenses, an inventory of buildings and machinery, with an estimate of the value and future life of each building and machine. In the current expenses was included a charge for all labor, save that of one man, who was called the operator. Any unpaid family labor was charged at what it would have cost if hired. No account was taken of what was supplied by the farm directly to the table.

From the figures so obtained, the "labor income" for each farm was calculated. From the net receipts of the farm (after deducting all current expenses and depreciation on buildings and machinery), interest at five per cent. on the total capital was taken. The remainder was termed the "labor income" of the operator—or the amount of money which he received for his labor and supervision. As the labor income is what the farmer is working for, the purpose of the survey is to determine what influence each factor in the farm business exerts upon it. The basis of study is the comparison of the methods of the men having high labor incomes with the methods of those having low incomes.

Complete Records of 82 Farms

Not all of the 113 records, however, were found to be available for study. Owing to scarcity of labor, and the general rush of fall work, many men were unable to thresh their crops until very late in the season. For this and some minor reasons in individual cases, only 82 records could be used in the final tabulations. With such a small number of farms, only a very limited number of factors could be studied. All comparisons are made for the average farm; that is to say, the individual farms are grouped according to the particular factor under consideration, and averages taken for each group. Now when the number of farms is sufficiently large—say 400 or more—the law of averages will eliminate all factors, save the one being studied. But with a small number in each group, the average may be affected by some other influence. For instance, if the factors of "livestock efficiency" were being studied, the farms would be divided into several groups according to receipts obtained per livestock unit. Now with a large number of farms in each group, the average "number of acres per farm" would be approximately the same in each group—the proportions of large, medium-sized, and small farms in the group having lowest returns would be the same as those in the other groups. This would get rid of the factor of "size of farm." Likewise, all other factors would be eliminated by this law of averages, save the factor of "returns from livestock," according to which the farms were grouped. Then, any difference in the average "labor income" could be attributed directly to the influence of livestock returns.

All other factors may be studied in like manner, and in certain cases the influences of two factors may be studied together. But, it may be seen quite easily that where the total number of farms is small, the law of averages cannot play such an important part in the analysis. Hence, the reason for such limited results from the Caledon Township survey. In each subsequent survey, the aim of the department is to make 400 farms the minimum.

As far as possible, an analysis was made of the facts brought out by 82 complete records taken in Caledon Township, and some very interesting

The results of this, the first work of its kind attempted in Canada, are of value to Western farmers in that they confirm the findings of similar surveys conducted in various parts of the United States and under widely varying conditions, and may be assumed therefore, to apply in a measure to farms in the West. The farm survey has done more than anything else to assist in determining the factors which contribute to the success of the most prosperous farmers.

results were obtained—results which may be applied to any "mixed farming" area in Ontario. There is practically no specialization in the surveyed area. Three "cash crops" are grown fairly extensively—wheat, alsike clover seed, and potatoes. Only two of the surveyed farms could be classed distinctly as "dairy" farms, though most of the farmers sell cream during the summer months. Beef cattle and hogs are the main sources of income, while sheep are beginning to occupy quite an important place in the farm business. The percentage of rough pasture land is fairly high, though certain farms are probably 98 per cent. tillable. In order to compare farms on which the percentage of waste land, or untillable pasture land was comparatively high, with those which were practically all tillable, a basis of "adjusted tillable area" had to be adopted. It is considered that about four acres of rough pasture or six acres of pastured woods are equal to one acre of tillable land. Hence, to the "tillable area" of each farm was added one-quarter of the number of acres of non-tillable pasture, and one-sixth of the number of acres of woods pastured. The total was called the "adjusted tillable area" and the grouping according to size was made on this basis.

Table 1 shows one very striking result—that the amount of labor income increases directly with the acreage of the farm, or, otherwise, increases directly with the size of the farm business. All the farms were engaged in practically the same type of farming. As will be seen, the average labor income for the group of farms under 85 acres

explanation for this fact. In the first place, although the capital invested in buildings and machinery varies more or less directly with the total farm capital, it is somewhat higher on the small farms—37.7 per cent. as compared with 32.7 per cent. And this higher percentage, deducted from an already small total capital, leaves a much too small amount of productive capital to permit of even a moderately high labor income. In the second place, the man and horse labor is more costly on the small farm than on the large. On the small farms one man performed the labor on only 46.9 acres, and one horse on 18.8 acres, whereas on the large farms one man performed the labor on 63.4 acres and one horse on 22.5 acres. Nor were the small farms farmed more intensively. In fact, the average crop yields per acre on the small farms were 11.8 per cent. lower than on the large farms. The highest crop yield averages were on the two intermediate groups, these being about equal, and being 20 per cent. higher than on the small farms.

An Individual Farm

In sending reports to the individual farmers, from whom records were taken, the actual figures for the farm are inserted. The figures are inserted in the column in which the farm was placed, and so each farmer may compare the figures of his own farm with the average figures for that group, at the same time as he compares the averages for the different groups. By inserting the actual figures for one of these farms, this may be demonstrated more clearly. (See "your farm" in table 1.)

This farm was under 85 acres in extent, and hence belongs to the first group. In size it is slightly larger than the average, but the capital investment is somewhat lower. In machinery, this farm is but very meagrely equipped, which is undoubtedly the cause, to some extent at least, of the crop yields being only 40 per cent. of the average for the district. The quality of the livestock is also very low, each unit yielding a gross receipt of only \$40.30, or a profit over feed consumed of only \$4.20. The net result is the pitifully small income of \$221 for the operator's twelve months of hard labor. The figures show clearly that what the operator of this farm must have, before he can make even a moderately high labor income, is sufficient capital at a reasonably low rate of interest, that he may be able to equip his farm with proper machinery and better livestock. Similarly may conclusions be drawn by each man from the actual figures for his farm, shown on the report sent to him, and, he may at the same time compare his own figures with the averages for the other groups.

Table 2 (page 19) shows relative influences of crop and livestock production on labor income. Owing to the difference in average size of farm in the various groups, the "labor income per acre" has also been calculated. It will be seen on comparing both groups with livestock below the average, that an increase in efficiency of crop production means an increase in labor income of \$469—or an increase of \$3.00 per acre. Likewise in the groups with livestock above the average, an increase in crop production increases the labor income by \$483—or \$3.40 per acre. But on comparing the two groups with crops below the average, it will be seen that an increase in returns from livestock adds \$539 to the labor income—at the rate of \$4.65 per acre. And comparing the two groups with crops above the average, we find that an increase in stock returns means an addition of \$553 to the labor income—or \$5.05 per acre. Otherwise, if we make a comparison of the group with both crops and stock below the average

with the group underneath and the group to the right, we see that with stock the same and crops increased, the rise in labor income is \$469, or \$3.00 per acre, whereas with crops the same and stock returns increased, the rise in labor income is \$539, or \$4.65 per acre. Thus, the conclusion is necessarily reached that in the area surveyed, the greatest opportunity for raising the labor income lies in increasing the quality of the livestock.

Table 3 adds further proof to the well-known law that after a certain degree of production has been reached, a higher degree cannot be attained without

Continued on Page 10

Table 1.—Influence of Size of Farm on Labor Income

| Acres | Under 85 | 86-100 | 101-150 | 151-241 |
|--|----------|--------|---------|---------|
| No. farms | 25 | 16 | 22 | 19 |
| Size—Average | 72.3 | 93.2 | 129.6 | 175.3 |
| Your farm | 78 | | | |
| Capital—Average | 6944 | 8942 | 12635 | 18111 |
| Your farm | 4730 | | | |
| Capital in Buildings—Average | 2192 | 2678 | 3693 | 4472 |
| Your farm | 1400 | | | |
| Capital in Machinery—Average | 422 | 510 | 598 | 789 |
| Your farm | 232 | | | |
| Productive Capital—Average | 4330 | 5754 | 8344 | 10850 |
| Your farm | 3098 | | | |
| Percentage of Capital in Buildings and Machinery—Average | 37.7 | 35.7 | 34.0 | 32.7 |
| Your farm | 34.5 | | | |
| Crop Acres per Horse—Average | 18.8 | 21.1 | 20.6 | 22.5 |
| Your farm | 18 | | | |
| Crop Acres per Man—Average | 46.9 | 58.0 | 60.5 | 63.4 |
| Your farm | 54 | | | |
| Labor Income—Average | \$507 | \$891 | \$1091 | \$1581 |
| Your farm | \$221 | | | |
| Average of all farms | | | | |
| Receipts per Livestock Unit | \$74.70 | | | \$40.30 |
| Feed per Livestock Unit | 56.80 | | | 36.10 |
| Profit per Livestock Unit (over cost of feed) | 17.90 | | | 4.20 |
| Crop yields | 100% | | | 40.00 |

NOTE.—A Livestock Unit is one mature cow or horse, or proportionate number of smaller animals, maintained for one year—2 head young cattle, 7 sheep, 100 hens, hogs according to weight. (Sometimes abbreviated to L.S.U.)

in extent was \$507, whereas that for the group over 150 acres in extent was \$1581, those of the other two groups ranging proportionately between.

Why Small Farms Are Unprofitable

The low average of the "small farms" group indicates that on these farms the farm business is too small to pay the necessary overhead expenses, common to all sizes of farms, and leave enough profit to pay the operator more than laborer's wages. In fact, in a year when prices of farm products are normal, these men very probably work for nothing.

Looking more closely into the matter, we see the

ERIKSDALE CONCERT

The Grain Growers of Eriksdale in co-operation with the ladies of the Home Economics Society held a concert in the Orange Hall in that town on the evening of Wednesday, March 27. Several prior gatherings and functions, and the state of the roads combined to lessen the attendance, but at the hour of opening there were well up to a hundred and fifty people present, a very large proportion of whom were young and none of them of whom appeared to be old. The energy and buoyancy of youth seems to be in the air at Eriksdale, and mere years are not supposed to be counted. The khaki color here and there and the trim sleeve badges and dainty caps of the Home Economics ladies gave a little military air to the company and the presence of half a dozen little curly heads, in arms (though not in the military sense of that term), reminded one that Grain Growers are concerned with the rural home and aims to raise its standard as well as that of life generally.

Under the efficient chairmanship of the local president, a musical and literary program was given which was followed by an address from W. R. Wood, of Winnipeg, on the Association and its work. After some informal discussion on the matter of increased production and local difficulties in increasing the acreage the following resolution was moved by Mr. Fred Yarnold, seconded by Samuel Houston, and carried by a unanimous vote.

Whereas one of the imperative needs of the present Empire situation is increased production.

And whereas there is every reason to believe that the shortage of food-stuffs will continue on till 1919 if not later.

And whereas there are in the Eriksdale district twenty-five or more farmers who have small clearings sufficient for the ordinary support of a family but insufficient to give them a chance to launch into any extended clearance.

Therefore, this meeting representing the local Grain Growers' Association and the community generally resolves that we request Mr. W. R. Wood, the general secretary of the provincial Grain Growers' Association, to present the situation to the Provincial and Federal Departments of Agriculture, and urge the adoption of a system whereby additional breaking of land shall be undertaken in this district during the current year so that a large additional acreage shall be prepared for the 1919 crop, the financial burden to be borne by the Government with such security on land or crop, or both, as shall guarantee against loss and afford reasonable terms of repayment to the farmers.

It was directed that the resolution be forwarded to the provincial and federal representatives of the district, to the provincial treasurer and the minister of agriculture, to the Dominion minister of agriculture, to the prime minister and to the Grain Growers' representatives at Ottawa.

Following this, a dainty lunch was served, and the floor being cleared the young people enjoyed themselves with dancing till the new day was approaching dawn.

Eriksdale is an ambitious little town with three stores, three boarding houses, two churches, two schools, a livery stable and a number of residences. The co-operative store, established somewhat over a year ago, is having a successful career and reports a turnover of \$58,000 in the past twelve months. A number of residences are projected for the coming summer, and when the Oak Point line becomes a section of the great provincial direct route from Winnipeg to the Hudson Bay, Eriksdale expects, as the centre of a prosperous farming community and a convenient halfway house on the journey between the 'Peg and the north, to be several degrees more metropolitan, substantial and enterprising than it is to-day. Watch it grow.

THREE BUSY DAYS

From Pilot Mound as a centre, a successful series of meetings was carried out in the week beginning March 18. The plan which has worked with conspicuous success in other districts—that of having a representative of the United Grain Growers Limited and a

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by W. R. Wood, Secretary, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

representative of the Association working in co-operation with an officer of the Provincial Association—was again followed and with satisfactory results. Mr. E. E. Brown, of the Company, and Mr. D. G. McKenzie, representing the Association, collaborated with Mr. J. L. Brown, the vice-president, by whom the local arrangements were made.

Effective work was accomplished and the prospects are that in every local association visited there will be not only renewed and increased interest in the movement generally, but a substantially increased strength in actual membership.

The attendance in one or two instances was somewhat disappointing, but this was not altogether unexpected as the weather was very fine and the farmers were beginning to work on the land. At all these meetings the general work of the association was reviewed. The social and community advantages discussed, the relationship of the Association and Company fully dealt with.

The meeting at Pilot Mound, on Monday afternoon, was a very encouraging one. The attendance was not large, but very marked attention was paid to the discussion, and all present promised to do all they could to increase the membership and stimulate interest in the community. The same evening a splendid meeting was held at Marrihurst. A large number of ladies and young people were present. Much work is being done here along literary and social lines and interest is well maintained in the activities of the Association. At Crystal City, a splendid crowd turned out on Tuesday afternoon, and the opinion was fully expressed that the Association at his point would continue to grow and expand. On Wednesday the meeting at Clearwater was very small but enthusiastic. All present promised to make a systematic canvass of the community for members and make an effort to build up a strong local association centring either at that point or a few miles south at Cypress River, as may be found advisable.

FORREST SOCIAL NIGHT

The local association at Forrest has been building up a reputation for outstanding success along the line of co-operative merchandising for several years. But the social and economic ideals have not been forgotten. In order that should not even temporarily be side-tracked, a motion was put and passed at a recent meeting that the Association put on an Oyster Supper for the members with a view to stimulating the social spirit and helping to bring the members into closer touch.

On Friday evening, March 22, the function materialized, about a hundred and thirty sat down at 7 p.m. to an excellent supper provided by the ladies of the Association. When ample justice had been done to the good things of the table, an interesting program was provided. After an opening piano solo by Miss Buchanan, Mr. J. M. Allan was elected toastmaster, and the toast of the King was duly honored. The second toast was Our Boys, ably proposed by Clarence Cole, and responded to by W. P. Middleton, in a way that did credit to the Canadians in the great world contest. After a solo by Mrs. George Broekie and a reading by Miss Leybourne, the toast of the Grain Growers' was proposed by H. K. McKenzie and responded to by J. M. Allan, who gave a short synopsis of what the Association stands for, what it has accomplished and what it aims to do. A solo by Miss Cuthbertson and a reading by Harry Leybourne, followed after which the toast of the sister organizations was proposed by vice-president John Webster, and replied to by Rev. Mr. Whitney on behalf of the church, and Clifton Watkins on behalf of the Curling Club. Each of whom emphasized the relationship of the organization represented by him to this great movement. After solos by

Manitoba

Mr. George and a reading by Miss Leybourne, the toast of our Caterers was proposed by Harry Leybourne and responded to by the president of the Womens' Section, Mrs. J. Grey, who spoke in a way that reflects the greatest possible credit upon the splendid work the women are doing and that referred particularly to the service being rendered in the direction of sending comforts to our boys and nurses at the front. After a solo by Mrs. Geo. Broekie, the entertainment was brought to a close with the singing of the National Anthem.

FOR YOU TO QUOTE

A consideration of our daily experience proves to us that no church has any monopoly of genuine followers of Christ, nor is any church exempt from flagrant sinners by reason of its orthodoxy. Nay more, we find, amongst many who cannot assent to any of the various creeds in their entirety, the genuine spirit of Christ, a sincere love of truth, an uprightness of life and willingness to live for the common good which are at any rate a large part of Christianity.—Herbert Symonds.

Since confederation economy has been unpopular, and politicians could win more votes by squandering a million dollars than by saving a million dollars. I am quite certain this will not be the case five years from now.—J. Murray Clark.

THE IDEAL GRAIN GROWER

The ideal grain grower is a person—and henceforward in the world's history it must never be doubted that women have all the rights and privileges of personality—who lives in the country and believes in it; one who is confident that the cultivation of the soil and of human life upon the soil will yield ultimately satisfying results.

The grain grower is a practical individual. He looks steadfastly at actual conditions. He persists in recognizing things as they are. And where things as they are are wrong, he insists that that condition shall not continue. He will not be satisfied without knowing the nature of the wrong and its source. If social life is barren and cold, if economic life is un-renumerative or wasteful, if intellectual life is shallow or fantastic, if church life is spiritless or hypocritical, the grain grower will be likely to "size it up," to express himself upon it, and to make some effort to set it right.

The grain grower is an optimist. He believes that better conditions are coming and that it is part of every man's job to bring them. He does not despair of his community because it is backward. He is sure that there is some good and some good will in every individual and he sets to work to find it and to enlist it in the cause of better conditions. He believes in working with the tools at hand. It is part of his task to absolutely convince his neighbors that they can do, that they want to do something to help and then to get them at it. Often it is difficult. Frequently he is tempted to wish he could get to some place where people could be more easily inspired. But he does not give up. He tries again and again, changing his mode of approach, varying his methods till he at last wins out.

The grain grower is a co-operator—if not by birth then by inspiration. He will not work alone—for any long period. He is convinced that the man who works alone, long, is almost, if not quite, a fool. He finds the principle of co-operation at work. "All things work together." The sun and the cloud and the wind and the soil and the seed and the people and the animals—and all in co-operation with Him who is the Great Worker. And he knows that in life's work one and one always make more than two. So he sets himself diligently to cultivate the co-operative relationships of life. He hates the waste and

loss of segregated individuality. He loves the increasing life-gain of being "laborers together" with others round about him. His meal does not taste as well till it is shared. His thought does not mean so much till it is reflected upon his brother's mind. His business is not satisfying when its gains are all for his own pocket. His religion is poor until he prays for his brother as for himself. And so in all his life he seeks collaboration, co-operation with others.

The grain grower is a democrat. He is pre-eminently "of the people." He believes in the people getting together through freely chosen representatives in order that matters of common interest may be discussed and issued along lines that shall be for common welfare. He is growingly impatient of any "governing class" of any "special privilege," of any encroachment upon fundamental right. He hates autocracy, and if possible he hates a little more the thing he is coming to know as "plutocracy." Class titles, especially of the hereditary variety, he regards as a mischievous species of medieval mummery which may have to be banished. He knows that democracy has its dangers and accepts as a great part of his mission the safeguarding of our public life from the evils that threaten. Ignorance and inertia he takes to be the greatest immediate menaces and to overcome them he pledges himself and his organization to the utmost.

The grain grower is a business man. He recognizes that farming may fail from inefficiency in labor, but that it is far more likely to fail through inefficiency in the handling of its business, the procuring of its raw material, the maintenance of its "plant" and the disposal of its varied "product." He is unalterably opposed to hampering restrictions upon his buying and selling. He is a free trader first, last, and always. He is ready to contribute his quota to public revenue, but declines to pay it through a tariff provision which permits his neighbor to rob him while he is kept in ignorance of how much he pays. He is more than suspicious of the methods of big business and the intricacies of brokers and bond dealers and their ilk. Simplicity and directness are the prime business virtues in his estimation and he expects to insist on them having fuller place in business generally in times to come.

The grain grower is a servant of his community. He does not work for himself primarily. He works for the people with whom his life is lived. His family, his neighbors, his municipality, his association, his nation. He regards it as a duty and an honor to respond to the call of the community's need. He does not shirk office if he is called thereto. He prepares himself intelligibly to represent the views of his group. He seeks to stimulate others to do their part. He believes that every man should be a representative man, a public spirited man, a citizen voluntarily bearing a citizen's responsibility. He holds that every man in the community should be capable of acting effectively as chairman of a community meeting, or of discussing with others matters of common concern. And so believing he sets himself with all whose co-operation he can secure to attain such efficiency for all his neighbors by the training and the experience which association and community service afford.

The grain grower is one who believes that the world moves and who, believing that his community is an integral part of world-humanity, insists that it keep pace with the advance; insists upon it not as a master who commands but as a member, whose life interests are bound up with those of his fellow men, as one who devotes his powers unstintingly to furthering the common purpose and attaining the common goal.—W.R.W.

AFTER THE GOPHERS

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture is setting young Manitoba off on a grand spring gopher hunt. It offers one cent per gopher tail to all one-roomed schools getting over 500 gopher tails, brought in to the teachers by the pupils before May 10, 1918. Full particulars regarding the contest will be mailed to any teacher by the Biology Department, Manitoba Agricultural College.

The Calgary Bull Sale

Three Days Steady Selling Disposes of 788 Bulls for \$211,300

By E. A. Weir

The greatest bull sale this continent has ever seen closed on Friday, March 29, at Calgary. There were three hoarse-voiced auctioneers when the last of the 788 bulls passed through the sales ring and the huge sum of \$211,300, an average of \$258.15, had been credited to the contributors to the sale. The bulls are being shipped out as fast as possible to the hundreds of farms and ranches in British Columbia, in Montana and Western Canada, where they will do much to improve or depreciate the value of the herds of those who bought them.

There were 856 bulls entered in this year's sale but a number were sold before the sale by their owners, were hurt in transit or were withdrawn. This slightly reduced the above number and the remaining difference is made up of bulls that the management refused to allow to pass through the ring.

There should have been a lot more scratched off the list. There never was such a large percentage of scrub Shorthorn and Hereford bulls as this year. If the association had refused to allow about 100 more Shorthorns and about 50 Herefords to pass through the ring the cattle industry of the West would have been better off. Scores of bulls which a decent breeder would be ashamed to have on his farm and which can do nothing for those who bought them, were in evidence. There were plainly too many bulls at the Calgary sale this year for the market and the surplus there were ribby, stunted brutes which should have been bulls only for a short period of their early life. They were fit for nothing but steers. But their presence and numbers made the bidding slow and the sale draggy, not so much on the better bulls as on a medium class of bulls.

Generally speaking, the better bulls brought very fair prices and many of them excellent prices, but there were some notable exceptions to this. Frank Collicutt, for instance, sold 24 Hereford bulls that went far below their value, breeding, individuality and fitting considered. There were frequent "bull" and "bear" periods as it were in the bidding that caused considerable fluctuations in prices for somewhat equivalent values. A lack of feed in many districts was plainly evident for many bulls were much thinner than they should have been and when lack of fleshing was pronounced the seller was quite severely penalized. There were ample evidences of the benefit from a little better fitting. The Angus as a breed were in the best sale condition and the prices paid is in some measure a reflection of better care and feeding. The poor breeder and the man who put in tail-enders in the other breeds usually had them also in poor condition for selling. His breeding was again reflected in his care and feeding. Feeding out the bulls for these sales would make a vast difference.

One thing is pre-eminently plain and

it is that the average buyer at the sales knows little or nothing about pedigrees. There is year after year a woful lack of knowledge on this vital point. A good individual with a bad pedigree sells for almost as much as another of equal individual excellence but also combining in himself the blood lines of some of the best bulls and dams in the best families of the breed. This is a state of affairs to be deplored and which breeders should attempt to remedy by getting busy and studying the history of the breeds, the blood lines of the greatest sires and dams, and the development of the most important families. Until a breeder knows vastly more about the history of his breed than most buyers at these sales he is at best only a rank amateur as a breeder. There is not as great excuse for this ignorance either as might at first appear. The history of the Shorthorn breed on both sides of the water and also that of the Hereford has been told in a fascinating manner by Alvin H. Sanders, in his two books, a history of "Shorthorn Cattle," and "The Story of the Herefords." There is in these books a mine of information on breeding, on the lives and practices of the great master minds of each breed with which everybody interested in better cattle should



Meadow Lawn Monarch, sold by J. Burns, Hanna, for \$700.
This was one of the best of the Shorthorn bulls and he sold cheap.

make himself acquainted. And the study of these books should also serve as a great inspiration toward better work.

Changes Necessary in State Methods

The general realization that the market was overloaded with Hereford

and Shorthorn bulls this year, at least with inferior bulls must make men really interested in better cattle realize that some radical change must be brought about in the method of con-

as calves and sell them in a sale created by the best breeders.



Beau Donald 199, the Highest Priced Hereford Bull at the Calgary Bull Sale
He brought \$3200 from W. M. Parslow, Calgary. Bred and sold by W. H. Curtice, Calgary.

ducting this sale. And the same applies largely to the big spring sales in the other provinces. As long as he is permitted to, the nondescript breeder with his nondescript and destructive methods will continue to enter his inferior bulls which should have been castrated

These men regard the association sale as a legitimate means of unloading poor stuff. They don't advertise and they are anything but a constructive unit in the business. These poor bulls ought to be eliminated and they can be by a rigid selection by a small committee chosen from among the best breeders of each breed.

This committee could be appointed by the executives of each of the local Shorthorn, Hereford and Angus clubs or associations of Alberta. Such committees could cull rigidly. No doubt there would be serious objections brought to such a procedure from some quarters but good breeders always have the option of holding a sale of their own and if this were done once the nondescript breeder would get so little for his stuff that one dose of such medicine would be sufficient. There is a point on which the present sale method probably excels anything that could be done in a breed association sale and that is in getting rid of tried bulls of small breeders. Many of these men have good bulls but a little too old to sell best in a lot of more choice stock and the present sale affords them an opportunity of still keeping them in breeding work. The breed association method of selling, however, is strongly in vogue all over the United States and the natural evolution of the business seems to be driving us to it here.

Herefords Have Highest Average

There were many highly interesting features about this year's sale. The highest average was again made by the Herefords with Aberdeen Angus second, and Shorthorns third. Of course there were many more Shorthorns than both the other breeds combined. Last year only bulls over one year old were sold but this year entries under that age were permitted. This affected the averages somewhat as compared with last year as generally the younger bulls averaged a little lower. The following figures show the number of each breed sold, the total realized and the average:

| | No. | Total | Average |
|-------------------|-----|-----------|----------|
| Total, All Breeds | 788 | \$211,300 | \$258.15 |
| Aberdeen Angus | 77 | 22,365 | 291.72 |
| Herefords | 254 | 88,150 | 347.23 |
| Shorthorns | 452 | 99,475 | 220.10 |
| Galloways | 3 | 525 | 175.00 |
| Red Polls | 2 | 485 | 312.50 |

There were nine Angus, 21 Herefords and 65 Shorthorns under one year old. Aside from these bulls those over one year old averaged as follows:—

| | No. | Total | Average |
|----------------|-----|--------|----------|
| Aberdeen-Angus | 68 | 20,250 | \$302.50 |
| Herefords | 233 | 84,775 | 364.76 |
| Shorthorns | 387 | 94,275 | 234.28 |

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Judging one of the Aberdeen-Angus Classes at the Calgary Bull Sale. Prof. Dowell of Edmonton University Placing the Ribbons.

GOPHER DAY, MAY 1ST.

In view of the supreme necessity of greater production of food stuffs during the present year, the observance of Gopher Day assumes even greater significance than ever before. We are being urged continually to produce, produce, produce, and greater efforts than ever are being made to comply with the request. While, however, production is of supreme importance, conservation is but little less so. Immense quantities of wheat are every year being consumed by those busy little rodents which are to be found in such large numbers in all parts of the province, the extent of whose depredations can scarcely be estimated, and it is to the interest of every farmer to see that these depredations are reduced to the smallest possible extent.

Last year more than half a million gophers were destroyed by the school children, who, in this way, it is estimated, have saved at least 1,028,280 loaves of bread, and there can be no doubt but that a much greater saving than this can be effected if our rural population get down to the work in real earnest. Under ordinary circumstances one would hesitate to ask young boys and girls to take to the destruction of animal life, but when it is a question of choice between the feeding of animals and the feeding of human beings, especially at a time of so great suffering as the present, there cannot be any doubt as to what course we should take. How great is the waste from this cause may be realized to some extent from the estimate put forward by M. P. Tullis, acting weeds and seed commissioner, to the effect that "a quarter-of-a-million acres of plowed, cultivated, and seeded land do not produce a kernel of grain because of the ravages of the gopher." In other words, the destruction caused by gophers in a single season is estimated to be equal to the production of a quarter-of-a-million acres of land. This is a form of waste which ought by all means to be stopped.

May 1st again has been chosen as Gopher Day, and a beautiful silver-plated shield will be presented by the department of agriculture to the school which has the most gophers to its credit by that date. In addition to this F. H. Auld, deputy minister of agriculture, will present a gold watch to the scholar who destroys the largest number of gophers as proved by the number of tails sent in, while a bronze shield will be awarded to the school which has the highest number of points in each of the 36 divisions into which the province has been divided for the purpose. A bronze medal will also be presented to the individual competitor who obtains the most points in each of the other 35 divisions. The competition begins with the appearance of the first gopher, and closes on May 15th. Three points will be allowed for each gopher destroyed up to the close of Gopher Day, May 1st, and two points each after that date until the close of the contest. Gophers secured after May 1st, however, will not count in awarding the medals. It is hoped that a much larger number of schools will take part in the contest this year, and so result in a much larger saving of grain than in any previous season.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The subject of control of venereal diseases has become a most pressing one, and vigorous measures have been taken in several States of the Union to deal with the matter. Up to the present time, however, Saskatchewan and Ontario are the only provinces in the Dominion to take action. Many expressions of approval have reached the office of the commissioner of public health on account of the thorough character of the measures taken in this province.

Under the regulations issued venereal diseases are declared to be infectious and dangerous to the public health, and every person thus affected is required to report the same to a registered practitioner, and to undergo treatment. Physicians giving treatment in these cases are required, within three days of the first visit of the patient, to mail a card to the Commissioner of Public Health, stating the age, sex, color, and other particulars as to the patient, together with a statement of the nature, previous duration, and probable origin of the disease. They must also hand to the patient a circular of information

and advice, and a copy of the regulations. The physician is further required to notify any other physician under whose treatment the patient has been placed, that the patient is now under his treatment, and should the physician who previously treated the case fail to receive such notice within thirty days of the patient's last visit, it will be his duty to report the name and address of the patient to the commissioner so that the case may be followed up. Any person giving treatment who is not a licensed practitioner is to be reported at once to the commissioner. Local boards of health, or their medical officers are required, when so directed by the commissioner, to institute measures for the treatment and care of venereally diseased persons. All reports are to be confidential, and inaccessible to the public. In the case of children afflicted with such diseases, the parents or guardians are to be held responsible for compliance with the regulations. Persons afflicted with such diseases are prohibited from following certain occupations or handling food or milk, and any persons neglecting or refusing to comply with these provisions are liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty for each offence of not less than \$2.00 nor more than \$25. The nature of such diseases naturally tends to concealment, but sooner or later the persons afflicted must place themselves under treatment, and it is satisfactory to know that such complete measures have been taken to deal with cases once they come to the notice of the medical profession.

It is satisfactory too to know that treatment by irresponsible persons is, so far as possible, to be prevented, as such treatment in the past, if not actually encouraging immorality, has at least failed to do anything to decrease it.

The whole problem of immorality is one extremely difficult to handle because of its secrecy, and our provincial government is to be congratulated on the thorough and efficient manner in which it is to be dealt with. It is too much to hope that such diseases will be stamped out, but at least we may look with confidence to a great measure of control and consequent lessening of the evil.

GIRVIN INCREASES MEMBERSHIP

Girvin local has certainly done fine work. To raise the membership in one month from 30 to 217 is splendid. In addition to that, however, they have secured the co-operation of the town in the purchase of a piano which from now on will be of great assistance in their work. We wish them continued success, and trust that they will combine some sound educational work with their social activities. The secretary's letter follows:—

Enclosed please find post office order for \$2.00 for 100 membership cards.

Our membership contest for February closed on Saturday. We began by choosing up sides, our president and vice-president leading their respective sides. The conditions of the contest were that the losing side was to put up a supper and concert at the close of the contest. At our meeting on Saturday after all reports were in, the figures stood as follows: President's side 89 new members, vice-president's side 98 new members, previous membership 30, making a total membership of 217 members.

Finding ourselves handicapped in our program for want of an instrument, a committee was appointed to look into the matter of securing one, and arrangements were made with the town that the G.G.A. pay two-thirds of the value of a piano, with the result that within two weeks sufficient money had been collected and a new piano placed in the hall.—F. B. Fraser, secretary.

OUTRAM SETS PACE

Outram is certainly going full steam ahead. The fact that the membership has jumped from 16 to 146 since the

convention a month ago proves conclusively that when the ideals and aims of the association, together with its past record, are put before the farming community they are ready to come in. Farmers all over the province are recognizing the good work of the association and our prospects for a tremendous increase in membership are bright. The district director, Mr. Nelson Spencer, writes as follows:—

Some of our locals are doing well in the line of increasing their membership. I was up to Outram on the 9th, and although the weather was cold and the roads bad there was a fair turnout, some people walking in a distance of 14 miles.

The last report to Central previous to our convention showed a membership of 18. They divided into two canvassing committees for members, the side that secured the least to put up a chicken pie social, the result being that the membership was increased to 146. I understand that they have every man in the neighborhood a G.G.

I was invited to attend the social and the ladies put up such a splendid supper that I was really glad that the one side lost. After supper I was asked to address the meeting, of about 75, which I did for about one and one-half hours. I never addressed a more attentive audience; everybody, young and old, is greatly interested in the Grain Growers' movement. After the address we had a round table discussion. One of the principal questions discussed was the building of a G.G. Hall in Outram. There is no public meeting house in the town and it was thought that a hall was just what they needed, where they could hold G.G. meetings, picture show, church, or any kind of meeting required, also a store-house in connection where they could house their supplies when necessary.

Outram is a thorough grain growers' community, and as far as I know it is the banner local of District No. 3. If any local can beat it kindly let me know.

From Outram I went to Gainsboro. On arriving there I found the G.G. taking delivery of a car of oats. We had a meeting and discussed the advisability of incorporating as a co-operative local. It was thought it would be good business, and the secretary was instructed to ask Central to forward the necessary forms, a copy of the by-laws, and a copy of the Act. No doubt you have heard from them by this time.—Nelson Spencer.

HEARNE LOCAL DOUBLES

The Hearne Local is in the swim, and is making good progress. At the time of writing they have all but doubled the last year's membership. A hopeful feature about this local is that their membership list includes the names of three women school teachers, and some married women who are ex-teachers. This augurs well for the educational activities of the Hearne local, and we shall look for a good amount of sound educational work in the near future. The secretary writes as under:—

Please find enclosed Post Office money order for \$5.00 for another 25 membership buttons; I have sold fifty this year. We now have 63 paid-up members, and by the time of our next meeting I hope we will have reached the 70 mark, our last years total being 35. We have three lady school teachers as members, besides some married women who are ex-teachers.—F. M. Livingston, sec.-treas.

TRIBUNE FARMERS ACTIVE

Tribune farmers are busy. The crowding of their hall for a business meeting is surely a good sign. The experience of the sub-organizer that the best meetings take place in the school houses is worthy of consideration by the secretaries of locals. We are glad to see the work extending in this district. Attention to social and educational activities will, no doubt, have good results if thoroughly tried out.

In this instance, at least, the enthusiasm is already there, and there should be little difficulty in doing some good work in this direction. Mr. Fred C. Preddy, who is one of our sub-organizers in District Three, writes as follows:—

As you would like a report of our progress at Tribune up to date, I must state that the weather has handicapped us a little. At our first meeting since I returned from convention I was very pleased to see the hall crowded, and the farmers are out for business, and intend getting co-operative trading in full swing. From this local we have opened up three new locals, and since convention I have visited two, and they are doing great work. The locals are Dravland, Little Butte and Westdale, and there is lots of room for more locals south.

I find the best meetings take place in the school house, as they all stop and listen. Little Butte local was formed one week with entertainment committee and membership committees. The entertainment committee in the following week got up a box social for the relief of the Armenians and Syrians; result, \$103. This week another entertainment in aid of Church Funds, and they also meet every week, weather permitting, for general business and debate.—Fredk. C. Preddy, sec.-treas.

MOSSBANK RALLY

A very successful rally was held at Mossbank on Wednesday, March 20. A number of locals united for this rally. The meeting was held in the Orange Hall, Mossbank, and began at 3 o'clock. W. B. Bodie was chairman of the meeting. The mayor of Mossbank welcomed the farmers to the village, and spoke in the highest terms of the work which the organized farmers are carrying on. He was glad to believe that the time had come when the farmers, as well as village people, could unite in efforts to promote the essentials of democracy. He thought that we are realizing today, perhaps more than ever before, our common brotherhood, and that there was great need for the closest co-operation among the common people.

H. H. McKinney, superintendent of organization, from the Central office, was then introduced and spoke on the subject of "The Importance of our Organization." He urged the need of all our members doing their best to promote greater production and conservation. The speaker declared that there was no reason for apologizing for urging that our organization should be well supported during these critical times. Our fundamental aim and purpose is to promote the best things of democracy and in this way further the ends for which war is being fought. Mr. McKinney reported the splendid progress which has been made in organizing new locals and in securing new members, and urged that the largest possible number of these members should be brought into life membership.

Mrs. Ida McNeal, director of the Women's Section, outlined the work of the Women's Section and their plans for this year. She dwelt especially on the importance of labor saving devices for the homes during these times when help was so scarce and the work of the farm women so important. The Women's Section are hoping to secure a large number of new members during this year. The work is progressing nicely and they have reason to feel encouraged.

R. M. Johnson, a member of our executive, gave a splendid address in which he reported the progress of the co-operative trading activities of the association and discussed the policies of the executive. He gave a great history of the association and explained the system of organization and how the association is governed. Mr. Johnson's address was listened to with a great deal of interest.

In the evening session, several important resolutions were passed and a considerable general discussion occurred on the subjects of the resolutions. Rev. B. Howard, of Expanse, gave an excellent address on the subject of social service, outlining the work which the association may do in promoting community development and improving the social conditions.

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by H. Higginbotham, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

PEACE RIVER DISTRICT

Writing from Bear Lake Local Union No. 148, Secretary H. L. Dundas reports that at their meeting on Saturday afternoon, March 30, the president's letter regarding the increased production of grains and hogs, etc., made a good impression. The farmers have bought a great deal of machinery, a considerable amount from the United Grain Growers, so that they purpose not only to cultivate, but to break up considerable virgin soil. If the United Grain Growers had an agent in Peace River country they would have materially increased the extent of their shipments this winter, as it would be a great convenience to their patrons if repairs could be obtained on the spot without sending away to Calgary for them. They have erected a stable by the hall, the money being raised by voluntary subscription. On Friday evening a very successful box social and dance took place at the hall. The sum of \$109 was realized from the sale of boxes and lunches, which proceeds will be devoted to completing the hall.

ROSSINGTON LOCAL ACTIVE

S. J. Weir, secretary of Rossington Local Union No. 6, writes as follows: I take pleasure in sending you a report of our meeting at Rossington on March

16, addressed by Mr. Molyneux, which was very interesting and instructive. The meeting was the best we ever had at Rossington in connection with the U.F.A. Quite a number of our members were present as well as a number of men who did not belong to the U.F.A., but at the close of the meeting eleven new members signed up, mostly paying up the \$2.00. One man, D. A. Walter paid for his wife, she being our first woman to belong to our local, giving us a total of 30 members for this year, while last year we only had 21. Mr. Molyneux gave us some splendid advice along the lines of livestock shipping and telling us of the experience they had at Leduc and the methods they adopted which proved so successful.

Westlock is the shipping town for this district and I have known farmers to draw their hogs and drive cattle a distance of 35 miles and even farther, to sell to local buyers at Westlock, who ship every week from one to three carloads of hogs and cattle. Generally speaking, this is a brush country and more adapted to stock raising than straight grain farming.

We hope to get fully organized into co-operative shipping and have a regular time to ship our livestock to the Edmonton Stock Yards.

Our local meets on the first Saturday night of every month and any time you have a man available to send us either to our regular meetings or any time, he will be welcome and will be assured of a large and interested audience.

BUSINESS AT CLAIRMONT LAKE

In making further substantial returns for membership dues, secretary Geo. W. T. Balmer, of Clairmont Lake Union No. 75, writes: We held our usual monthly meeting on the 9th instant, which was well represented. Quite a lot of business was transacted at this meeting. Orders were placed for binder twine, etc.; also many matters of importance were discussed which were to come up at our district meeting, among others the following: Rural Hospitals for the prairie, further action re our U.F.A. paper, "How shall we observe U.F.A. Sunday?" Wide sleighs for the prairie, control of telephone on the prairie, Our action concerning the price of wheat for 1918, Better roads, The shipping of hogs and cattle, and many other items of importance. The discussions on the above matters were certainly very keen, and showed great spirit of co-operation amongst the members.

We also held our annual entertainment and dance on the 25th, which was a huge success, about 250 people attending. A moving picture show was presented. The Hall was filled and everybody seemed to enjoy it, as it is not often we are favored with such attractions. After the show, dancing commenced and continued until the early hours of the next morning.

MEETING AT STANMORE

A. Cawthorp, secretary of the re-organized Union at Stanmore, writes as follows:—

A good turn-out of the farmers was recorded at our last meeting, held on Tuesday afternoon, March 26. The officers of the Local Union of the U.F.A. were elected. J. E. Blore, of Craigmyle gave a very interesting address on the work and organization of the U.F.A. During the meeting Mr. Baker, of the Greater Production Commission arrived, and gave his usual spirited address on price regulation and the world's present needs. The speakers were welcomed heartily and their speeches were much appreciated by all present. They were enthusiastically invited to return.

S. O. TREGILLUS RESIGNS

S. O. Tregillus, who for about 18 months past has been acting as assistant secretary at the Central Office, has resigned from that position and relinquished the duties pertaining thereto.

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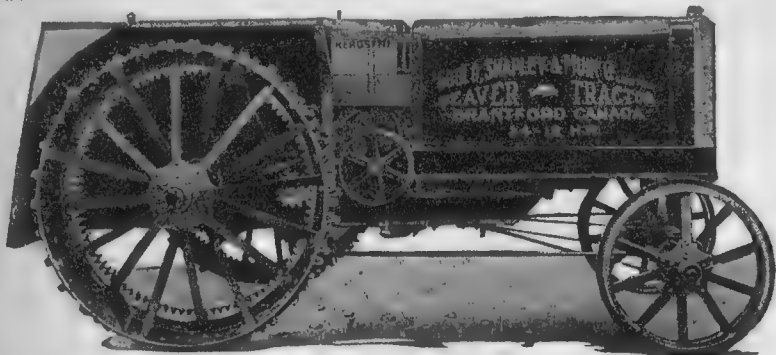
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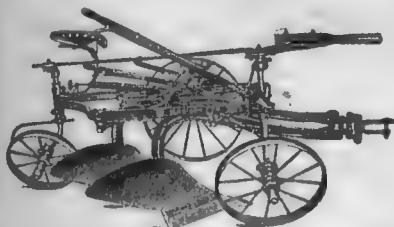
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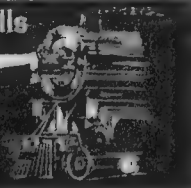
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Mr. Parsons Replies

President of Canadian Manufacturers' Association Defends his Orillia Speech

Editor Guide: I appreciate very sincerely your offer to give me space to reply to editorial comments in your issue of February 27 last on my recent address delivered before the Canadian Club at Orillia, Ontario.

I lived for too many years in Winnipeg and have too great an interest in our prairie provinces and all their problems not to esteem to the fullest possible extent the view of our agricultural producers on the great plains. I am persuaded that one reason why the interests of the East and West are not always harmonious is the fact that we are widely separated not only geographically but in point of productions and, therefore, as classes we do not clearly understand the views, difficulties and aspirations of each other. We are often widely apart in our aims and purposes when greater intimacy would bring us into proper relationship where common interests would be uppermost. I am particularly glad, however, to have the views of the official organ of the Grain Growers of the West, and now that the opening shot has evidently been fired by the giving of my recent address (which so far as I know has not been commented on adversely by any paper except your own) and as you have replied in a very straightforward manner, suppose we at once get upon a platform of absolute sincerity and frankness. I always think that no actual progress can ever be made, in case of any misunderstanding or divergence of views, unless each party is prepared to come right out into the open and not try to twist or attempt to turn to unfair advantage what another has said. I am sure that you will agree with this suggestion. In this spirit, therefore, and with no desire whatever for a controversy, I would in the most kindly manner call your attention to the five chief points in my address as you see and have outlined them.

1. I hardly think that you can fairly find any warrant in my address for the statement attributed to me that "during the war the farmers of Canada are making larger profits than the manufacturers." I quoted, you will remember, from a religious weekly giving credit to a certain farmer in Saskatchewan for making enormous and unheard of profits. If you will look at my address again you will see that I was combating the idea that all profit making was associated solely with manufacturing concerns, as the view of the editor of the paper in question seemed to be that manufacturers and city people alone were to be condemned for making profits in war time. The point I tried to make clear was that, generally speaking, over a series of years farmers averaged up on their actual capital employed as great a percentage of profit as did manufacturers. My experience both in the West and the East, having intimate relationships with many farmer friends and a wide observation, would lead me to this conclusion, which has been substantiated by men of very extensive knowledge of these interests.

2. You state, "The profits made by the Grain Growers' Grain Company and other western farmers' companies are quoted by Mr. Parsons evidently in further proof of his contention that the farmers are making more money than the manufacturers." Now, in making this statement it is quite clear that you have failed to grasp my words as well as the spirit of the address. I stated the profits of above-named companies to show that here and there on account of exceptional conditions agriculturists, as well as manufacturers, were able to make an abnormally large return upon capital. There had been a great outcry against the profits of one large packing concern in Canada because they amounted to eighty per cent. on the capital involved. There was no comment, though, upon the fact that the Grain Growers' Grain Company and associated concerns had made ninety per cent. return on their capital. Although in the one case there were but few shareholders in the company and in the other very many, yet in essence the question of huge profits from a moral standpoint was the same whether the shareholders were many or few, I, myself, would have

joined in protest had there been any outcry against the profits of the grain growers on account of abnormal returns here and there just as I have joined in protest against the outcry directed towards the packers of Canada because one particular company happened to make extraordinarily large profits. In fact, if large profits, made honestly, were a crime and we who have not made them had the opportunity of doing so, I am afraid we would all be criminals. I did not in any way, as you must agree, intimate that the farmers are making more money than the manufacturers. What I did say, however, in connection with these large profits in farming operations, was this, that they were "exceptional and perhaps seldom duplicated, but this surely is also equally true of a manufacturer or trader who makes abnormal profits." I further said, you will remember, "It should be a matter for congratulation if the farmers, manufacturers, mine owners, and all other producers are prosperous;" in fact, one important section of my address, under the heading of "Expansion is Essential," declares that unless all our great interests are put in shape to produce profits, we will be unable to bear our war burdens. I am convinced very thoroughly that, while occasionally manufacturers or agriculturists make extraordinary profits, yet the great majority of these two classes, as well as others, are simply making a reasonable advance from year to year. The more that each class of industry could be stimulated and helped to make profits, the better it would be from a national standpoint. My view of the great importance of agriculture may be seen from an article which the Toronto Globe asked me to write last fall on "Business Conditions After the War," in which I said, "In Canada, broadly speaking, there are two great producing classes, the agriculturists and the manufacturers. Unless these classes are prosperous, the balance of the population cannot succeed."

3. You are entirely correct in stating that I gave utterance to the views that "extraordinary profits, wherever made, should be taxed in a manner that, while providing needed revenues for the country, would neither destroy the incentive to effort nor deprive the business of those surplus profits with which alone legitimate and necessary expansion can be taken care of." This would apply to agriculturists as well as to manufacturers or any other class in the country. Farmers, as well as other producers, if deprived of an unreasonable amount of their surplus profits can never get ahead and properly extend their operations. This is a well known fact about which there surely can be no controversy. In Great Britain to-day a movement is on foot to exempt from taxation the profits of industry that are maintained in that industry for further expansion, as this is considered to be in the national interests.

4. You make it appear that my statement was that "Germany is bankrupt to-day because her trade with the world is cut off." This is far from the actual statement of the address. I was quoting, as you will see, from Mr. Barron's article in which he said, "Germany is bankrupt to-day because she promised to make Paris and London pay her war bills, and she is meeting the interest on her war loans, not from taxes or income, but from new borrowings. She is fighting the whole world for a gambler's stake of make or break." I understood this statement of Mr. Barron's to refer to the fact that Germany boasted she would soon bring Paris and London to their knees and levy upon them so that she would not need to pay her own war bills. The statement had nothing to do with trade and I did not apply it.

5. Your statement is a quotation from my address in regard to unworthy socialistic tendencies and is entirely correct only that I did not refer it to any particular class in the country, and certainly not to farmers as you make it appear. I should be exceedingly sorry to think for one moment that I would have not only the bad taste but the ignorance to make such a statement as applying to the

agriculturists of this country. Generally speaking, they are the least likely to harbor such sentiments. There is, of course, a worthy socialism in which all right-speaking people should unite. I would add to above that it was understood when the Union government was formed and representatives from the West were included in the cabinet the tariff was to remain in the background during the period of the war. Personally, therefore, I have not since written or spoken in public on this topic, and, much as I would like to say some things in answer to the many statements and references of your editorial, I feel that I am debarred from entering into the discussion. In passing, however, would say that you may not be aware of the fact that the average rate of duty paid on imports of dutiable goods coming into the United States for year ended June 30, 1916 (under the reduced Democratic schedule) was 30.67 per cent. while in Canada for year ended March 31, 1917, it was only 23.78 per cent. outside of war tax, which, of course, manufacturers did not desire and in many cases have been made poorer by the amount of. If your sentiments became the conviction of the entire country probably half the industries in Canada would be destroyed and a very large section of our population would soon be included among the citizens of our neighbors to the south. It would ruin many of our towns and cities, paralyze our banking and transportation interests, and bring about national confusion. The manufacturing interests of this country are greater in value than the interests of all other producers put together and it is almost inconceivable to think that a purely agricultural country would be prosperous as Canada is to-day. We are compelled to face the fact that national and not selfish or sectional interests must receive first consideration.

I have no disposition to discuss the various combines mentioned in Canada, some of which have benefitted the people generally and some have resulted disastrously for all concerned, but judge that they are not all in Eastern Canada. Probably if the Grain Growers' Company and associated companies wanted to put their interests upon the market they would include an amount of water on account of their huge earning power that might be five to ten times the actual capital, judging by their published statements. It is probably wide of the mark to take up such questions as growing out of my address.

As to the production of millionaires in Canada; it might be well to keep in mind the statement of the "Manchester Guardian" recently that there were more millionaires in free trade England in proportion than in the United States. Evidently, therefore, a Canadian revenue tariff, more necessary than ever, which at the same time provides reasonable protection for the industries that are being built up alongside of a populous and wealthy protectionist country, cannot be held responsible for some men making fortunes.

Referring to your threat that the political strength of the West when sufficient will compel a recognition of western rights, etc., I have nothing whatever to say. If this is the spirit in which we approach our great problems I am afraid and sorry to think we will always be hopelessly divided.—S. R. Parsons, Toronto, president Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

HUNDRED DOLLAR WAGER

In the Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont., March 28, Mr. Parsons replies to a correspondent and makes a wager on the honor of his association. His letter follows:—

Editor, The Farmer's Advocate: Someone has been good enough to send me a clipping from your paper dated March 14th in which a Mr. I. T. Lennox attempts to criticize some statements I made in an address recently delivered before the Canadian Club of Orillia. Mr. Lennox surely willfully misrepresents my entire attitude. In that address I tried to show that producers of all classes should stand to-

gether in their mutual interests. My whole thought was to make it appear that all producers were doing fairly well at the present time and that they ought to have more confidence in and goodwill toward each other.

I pointed out that in the case of The Grain Growers' Grain Company and their associated companies (the three of which had been amalgamated according to newspaper reports) the total profits of the three concerns had amounted to over \$1,800,000 on a capital, it was stated, of \$2,000,000, which is equal to ninety per cent. profit. I also noted the well-known case of a certain packing house that was said to have made eighty per cent. profits on its capital. It must be remembered, however, that I made clear that these instances of making enormous profits on capital were altogether extraordinary and that neither in agriculture nor in manufacturing were large profits the rule but rather the exception. Notwithstanding Mr. Lennox's denial of the profits of The Grain Growers' Grain Company and associated companies, I must surely take the printed statements as given in the newspapers unless same are officially corrected. I may also state that I can furnish proof of the case I mentioned of the farmer being unwilling to purchase a buggy with one hundred bushels of wheat as his father had done in earlier years.

Mr. Lennox makes a statement as follows: "Some years ago the Secretary of the Manufacturers' Association stated in Winnipeg that they were two thousand five hundred strong, were like a young giant and did not know their own strength, and could paralyze the trade of the Dominion and bring seven million people to the verge of starvation." Now, if Mr. Lennox will bring proof of this statement, which I have never heard of previously, I will agree to devote one hundred dollars to any charitable institution that the Editor of The Farmer's Advocate may select.

Let me add a further well-known fact, among those who have had to consider national affairs in a large way, that if it had not been for the manufacturing industries of this country during the period of the war, Canada would have been bankrupt today. The time has come when great national interests must be considered first and foremost of all and all our petty, foolish, sectional, and selfish considerations give way to large questions and policies that alone will enable us to bear our war burdens and fulfil our destiny as a nation. Surely we cannot afford to be fighting with each other. I do not believe for one moment that either the agriculturists of this country or the manufacturers have any grudge against each other. These are the two great interests upon which all the rest of the country must depend. If they are prosperous well and good, but if not others cannot prosper. A large study and broader outlook of our great national questions will lead us to esteem each other to the fullest possible extent.

It may surprise Mr. Lennox to know that I was Chairman of a committee last summer that furnished thousands of men to the farmers from the manufacturing plants of Ontario, at a time when they could be badly spared, in order to help reap the harvest; further, that in many cases the manufacturers paid the difference in wages rather than that there should be crops not garnered. This is also to be our program for the coming season.—S. R. Parsons, President Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Self-help goes a long way if fairly carried out. Co-operators accept the advice to do it. It is their intent, their policy, their method of procedure. They help themselves by honesty and industry. Let other classes do the same in the same way and give up the advantages the State has given them. Then there will be improvement all round. There will be neither pride, nor crime, nor want, and the State will have nobody squealing for its aid.—George Jacob Holyoake.

Australia has 150,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat which she is willing to send to this country, if ships can be obtained.



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Genuine economy is sure to be secured when an Adams Grader is used. It moves MORE dirt, with LESS power, because the leaning wheels put all the weight against the load—the natural way. The

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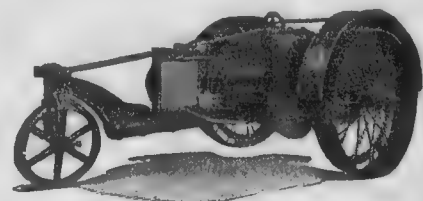


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Let him help you to shape your affairs so that the Bank will be warranted in giving you all the floating credit you need to operate your farm efficiently

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If you want to buy Livestock of any description for Breeding or Feeding don't hesitate to put your proposition before your Banker. If you are the right kind of Farmer and you have the right kind of Banker you will get the right credit.

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| | Ex. Lrg. | Large | Med. | Sml. |
|--|-------------------|--------|------|------|
| No. 1, Springs | \$1.25 | \$1.00 | .75 | .50 |
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| | Ex. Lrg. | Large | Med. | Sml. |
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| No. 1, Cased | \$19.00 | \$15.00 | \$10.00 | \$7.50 |
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| No. 3, \$2.00 to \$3.00 | No. 4, 50 | Open, One fourth less. | | |

RED and CROSS FOXES, WEASEL, MARTEN and LYNX are very high. I also pay all express charges or refund postage charges. NOTE: Postal regulations demand contents must be marked outside all mail packages of FURS, to avoid delays or confiscation. Forward everything promptly.

R. S. ROBINSON

157 RUPERT AVENUE and 150-152 PACIFIC AVENUE EAST, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Concentration of Banks

Amalgamations Reduce Number of Chartered Banks from 41 to 19 in thirty years

The recent amalgamations between the Bank of Montreal and the Bank of British North America and between the Royal Bank of Canada and the Northern Crown Bank are of especial interest to the four western provinces. They have a two-fold interest. First, these two banking mergers affect local conditions in the West through the elimination of a certain amount of duplication in the matter of branch machinery, giving in one case at least added stability to the facilities for financial accommodation throughout the country. And secondly, it is apparent from the wider, national viewpoint, that the chartered banking business in Canada is gradually being centred in the hands of a few old and strongly entrenched institutions. This process of concentration is doubtless working at the present time as a sort of preliminary manoeuvring on the part of the big financial powers of the Dominion, preparatory to the certain economic strain which will come upon Canada and every other country at the close of the war.

A certain amount of criticism has been heard throughout Canada as the result of these two amalgamations. That of the Bank of Montreal and the Bank of British North America seemed to provoke the greater amount of adverse comment. But in both cases there are reasons to justify the action which made two banks stand where four stood before. Some of the reasons are patent to anyone who might scan the statements and records of the absorbed banks; and doubtless other reasons exist which are more obscure to the journalistic observer.

Futile Criticism

The critics of the banking merger hold that through the reduction of the number of chartered banks in Canada, the business of finance becomes a dangerous and formidable combine, calculated to militate against the best development of the nation's resources. Under the Canadian Bank Act, however, which makes the Canadian Bankers' Association an integral part of the government of Canada every ten years in matters pertaining to new banking legislation, such criticism is rather futile and lacking in point. So long as the chartered banks are properly regulated and supervised by the federal department of finance, it matters little whether there be twenty or forty central institutions handling the people's money. It is extremely important, however, that these big banks should be extended throughout Canada with a view to efficient service, and with an equitable regard for the various public interests that are to be served.

Strengthens the West

The taking over of the Northern Crown Bank by the Royal means a considerable strengthening of the financial equipment of the western provinces. Out of a total number of 113 branches in all Canada, the Northern Crown had 88 located in the four western provinces, distributed as follows: Manitoba, 22; Saskatchewan, 55; Alberta, 4; British Columbia, 7. The financial standing of the Northern Crown was not strong. Its authorized capital was \$6,000,000, of which \$1,428,797 was paid up. Its reserve amounted to \$715,000. For the six months ended May, 1915, its dividend was passed, and it was not resumed until July, 1917, when an amount equal to 5 per cent. for the six months immediately previous was declared. The original value of its shares was \$100 each; but the price of Northern Crown stock at the time of its absorption by the Royal Bank some three weeks ago, was only \$87 per share.

The Royal Bank, on the other hand, out of a total number of branches in Canada of 425 at the date of its taking over the Northern Crown, had only 107 in the four western provinces, distributed as follows: Manitoba, 4; Saskatchewan, 37; Alberta, 28; British Columbia, 38. The Royal Bank now has 195 branches in the West, including the 88 which it has just acquired from the Northern Crown. This means that a system having now 538 branches in the whole of Canada has 195 of them

West of the great lakes; a much better proportion probably than formerly prevailed when the two banks were separate institutions.

Furthermore the authorized capital of the Royal Bank was \$25,000,000, of which \$12,911,700 was paid-up; and its reserve amounted to \$13,417,000. The original value of its shares was \$100 each; and the price of its stock at the date of the amalgamation was \$208 per share. In 1914, this price was quoted at \$228, the decline of \$20 per share being due to the general war depression which has affected all bank stocks. The Royal Bank had 2,948 employees for its 425 branches, which the Northern Crown had in its 113 branches, some 477 employees all of whom now become members of the larger bank.

Managed From London

The Bank of British North America, while its statement reveals a very sound financial condition, was operated largely from London, Eng., where its head office has always been located. The continued effect and uncertainty of the war probably led to its absorption by the Bank of Montreal. The B.N.A. bank had 53 branches in the West out of a total in the Dominion of 91. In Manitoba, 9 branches were located; in Saskatchewan, 24; in Alberta, 4; and in British Columbia, 16. All the capital of the Bank of British North America, was paid up, amounting to \$1,000,000, or about \$4,866,000. Its reserve amounted to \$620,000, or about \$3,000,000; and it declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. half yearly. The price of its stock at the time of amalgamation was \$112 per share.

The Bank of Montreal through its enveloping the B.N.A. bank has increased its number of branches in Canada from 182 to 273. Of the original 182 branches in the Bank of Montreal's system, only 52 were located in Western Canada, 7 in Manitoba; 10 in Saskatchewan; 9 in Alberta; and 26 in British Columbia. The authorized capital of the Bank of Montreal like the Royal and the Commerce, is \$25,000,000, and \$16,000,000 is paid-up. Its reserve is also \$16,000,000; and has declared for many years regularly, a dividend of 2½ per cent. every 3 months. Its stock was as high as \$250 per share in 1914, but declined to a low point of 210 in 1917, later advancing to 234.

Three Leading Banks

The Bank of Montreal while having comparatively few branches—only half of the number operated by the Royal Bank—now leads the list in point of assets. It has total assets amounting to \$468,043,000 as compared with \$348,396,000 on the part of the Royal Bank, and \$333,531,000 for the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Only three bank mergers have occurred in Canada since the war commenced. One was the absorption of the Quebec Bank by the Royal in 1916; and the other two were those which have just been described. A fourth might also have occurred between the Bank of Hamilton and the Royal, had the Department of Finance approved of the proposal. The number of chartered banks now doing business in Canada is 19. The marked tendency towards concentrated effort on the part of the Canadian banks in late years, may be seen in the following table which gives the position in previous years:—

Chartered Banks in Canada

| | |
|------|----|
| 1869 | 27 |
| 1879 | 40 |
| 1889 | 41 |
| 1899 | 38 |
| 1909 | 29 |
| 1912 | 26 |
| 1914 | 22 |
| 1916 | 21 |
| 1918 | 19 |

MARCH BANK CLEARINGS

In spite of the difficulties in transportation which have been continuous throughout Canada and the United States during the past winter months, our bank clearings still reflect a grati-

NORTHERN CROWN BANK

HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG

Organized in Western Canada in 1905

Capital (Authorized).....\$6,000,000
Capital (Paid up).....1,431,200
Reserve and Undivided Profits.....820,202

LOANS ON GRAIN

We are prepared to make loans to responsible farmers on the security of threshed grain or against bills of lading.

Loans Made at All Branches
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Money to Loan

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Lowest Current Rates

Apply through our representative in your district or direct to our nearest office.

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In Saskatchewan and Manitoba
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ifying stability in the business activities of the Dominion. Bank clearings being a safe and reliable barometer of the country's trade and commerce, the recent returns for the month of March reveal a general business situation which appears to be stronger than was shown in the corresponding month in 1917. Five eastern centres and eight western centres show total clearings for March amounting roughly to \$895,600,000 which was an increase of \$21,046,290, or 7.94 per cent. over the same month of last year. It is interesting to note, however, that this entire increase was due to the gains made in the West, the eastern returns showing an actual decrease of .14 per cent. The following statement speaks for itself:

| Eastern Bank Clearings | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|--------------|----------|
| | 1918 | Increase | Per Cent |
| Toronto | \$246,559,204 | \$14,880,339 | 6.80 |
| Montreal | 305,158,929 | 22,866,681 | 8.97 |
| Ottawa | 23,677,409 | 2,108,113 | 9.77 |
| Hamilton | 19,799,662 | 1,127,143 | 6.62 |
| Halifax | 12,457,473 | 3,914,348 | 37.12 |
| Totals | \$609,652,677 | \$86,738 | 0.14 |
| Western Bank Clearings | | | |
| | 1918 | Increase | Per Cent |
| Winnipeg | \$182,505,002 | \$7,340,136 | 4.19 |
| Vancouver | 37,633,399 | 8,552,669 | 29.40 |
| Calgary | 26,689,701 | 2,109,085 | 8.57 |
| Edmonton | 13,091,114 | 2,102,608 | 19.13 |
| Regina | 12,212,186 | 551,471 | 4.73 |
| Saskatoon | 6,660,566 | 400,636 | 5.67 |
| Moose Jaw | 4,711,094 | 313,060 | 7.11 |
| Brandon | 2,471,144 | 477,897 | 23.96 |
| Totals | \$285,974,206 | \$21,046,290 | 7.94 |
| Total Eastern clearings | 609,652,677 | \$86,738 | 0.14 |
| Grand Total | \$895,626,883 | \$20,159,552 | 2.30 |
| * Decrease. | | | |

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN IN U.S.

The Secretary of the Treasury at Washington has announced that the third Liberty Loan which will be floated very shortly will amount to three billion dollars. The interest rate will be 4½ per cent. This announcement is reported to have caused much surprise amongst the big financial interests in New York due to the fact that last January, Mr. McAdoo estimated that this loan would probably be for ten billion dollars and at a 4½ per cent. rate. The material difference between the proposed issue of three months ago and the actual amount now to be borrowed has left the impression amongst American financiers that the United States is not ready to prosecute the war upon the scope that had been planned. The scarcity of ships and the inability to transport troops and supplies across the Atlantic is regarded by the press correspondents at Washington as the real cause of the seeming rearrangement of the government's fiscal plans.

RUSSIA'S OBLIGATIONS

Not the least serious phase of Russia's defection from the allied cause in Europe is the vast amount of her securities held by foreign powers. It is estimated that at least \$4,000,000,000 of Russian external loans are in the hands of foreign investors who have very little prospect of realizing upon the securities they hold. England is affected by the failure of Russia to a greater extent than any other nation. The British government has advanced nearly three billion dollars to Russia for the war. The United States has advanced 187 millions in the same way, and it is said that at least 75 million dollars in Russian short-term bonds are in the hands of the American investors. France holds nearly three-fourths of Russia's external loans, while Holland and Germany each have about \$400,000,000 of Russian securities.

IMPORTS OF AUTOS

According to the Department of Customs report for the fiscal year 1917, which has been tabled in the Commons, the total importations of automobiles for the fiscal year 1917 included 12,037 cars valued at nearly \$8,000,000, or one dollar per head for the population of Canada. There was almost as large a sum spent in the importation of parts, but these were largely for the manufacture of new automobiles in Canada—a Canadian industry. If the importation of entire passenger automobiles were prohibited outright, Canada would lose nearly \$3,000,000 in duty. The figures for 1917 follow:

| | Value | Duty |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Passenger autos | \$7,981,177 | \$2,790,256 |
| Freight autos | 423,824 | 148,338 |
| Motorcycles, etc. | 177,621 | 62,071 |
| Motor vehicles parts | 7,200,017 | 2,171,723 |

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Create An Estate

"How a man with no surplus estate, but still with enough money to pay the premium on a life insurance policy, can refuse to do it and then look his children in the face and say his prayers at night on going to bed, expecting them to be answered, is a mystery that I have never yet been able to fathom."

—REV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE.

LIFE INSURANCE is the only method by which a man can create an estate immediately, without a large expenditure of money.

Should the individual die, even if only one or two payments of premium have been made, his estate, if in the form of Life Insurance, provides an amount in cash equal to the face value of the policy.

By means of a policy in the Mutual Life of Canada you can create an estate, and you can go through life with the comforting assurance that your most vital problem is solved—the protection of your dependents.

If the Insurance be taken on the Endowment Plan you can rest assured that ten, fifteen, twenty years hence the protection you now provide will be available in full with certainty. No other form of investment can create an estate with equal certainty.

During the past year the number of homes protected by policies in the Mutual increased by twenty per cent. Since 1859 the Mutual has distributed to policyholders, or their dependents, nearly \$23,000,000.

The Mutual issues policies on many different plans, one of which is sure to fit your particular requirements and means. Write for literature about Mutual policies.

The Mutual Life

Assurance Company of Canada
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\$2.21 WHEAT and STANDARD TRUSTS FARM "SPECIALS"

- 1.—2,500 acres, Brandon district, 1,500 cultivated, large summerfallows, ready for seed, excellent buildings, water, etc. Only \$27.50 per acre.
- 2.—800 acres on Brokenhead river and adjoining Lydiatt station; large cultivation with buildings and fencing, 25 miles from Winnipeg on "cut off." Only \$35.00 per acre.
- 3.—640 acres, four miles from Otterburn, 35 miles from Winnipeg; fine house, stone foundation, large barn, flowing well, 130 acres in summerfallow ready for seed, cheese factory across road. Only \$20.00 per acre.
- 4.—30,000 acres fine "bottom" drained land close to Beausejour, suitable for colonization, on easy terms. Only \$15.00 per acre.
- 5.—8,000 acres on block in Southern Alberta; a snap at \$18.00 to \$20.00 per acre.
- 6.—960 acres, east of Penfold and Red Deer, North Alberta, partly improved. Only \$15.00 per acre.
- 7.—14 sections at Invermay, Sask., ideal for mixed farming. Only \$18.00 per acre.
- 8.—480 acres at Killarney, Man., highly improved, cut to \$32.50 per acre.
- 9.—1,000 acres, close to Juniata, Sask., all cultivated and ready for seed, ideal farm. Only \$35.00 per acre.

The Standard Trusts Company

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Overalls Shirts & Gloves

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"My overalls and shirts are the best made, because—I know what a man wants—long wear, solid comfort and all-round satisfaction."

Insist on "Bob Long" brand, and ask for Big 11—the big grey overalls—the cloth with the test.

R. G. LONG & CO., Limited, Toronto, Canada 103



Wonderful Pouch Value This

The Arlington Pouch, made of strong, extra thick rubber—the best obtainable—carries with it a guarantee of two years' service against any imperfections in make or material.

ARLINGTON (Tobacco Pouch)

One of the most surprising things about this pouch, however, is its wonderfully low cost. It may be obtained as low as 50c, while none of the shapes cost more than 75c.

You can exercise your preference—oval or square—in four different sizes.

Ask your dealer to show you the Arlington Pouch—compare it with other makes—note the heavy rubber from which it is made and read the guarantee.

Be sure that this trade mark
is stamped on the pouch



Humor

"You are lying so clumsily," said the observant judge to a litigant who was making a dubious statement of his case, "that I should advise you to get a lawyer."

"How's the boy getting along with his studies?" asked Farmer Cornstassel of old man Turnipseed.

"Pleasantly," was the reply; "pleasantly. He don't bother 'em none."

"Those Germans are certainly efficient," said father at the breakfast table.

"How so? How?" asked mother.

"Why," said father, "I see they have put the whole question of the food supply into the hands of the Minister of the Interior."

"Two penn'orth of bicarbonate of soda for indigestion at this time of night," cried the chemist, who had been aroused at two a.m., "when a glass of hot water does just as well!"

"Weel, weel," returned Sandy hastily, "I thank you for the advice. I'll no bother ye after all. Gude night!"

Young Arthur had not come up to his father's expectations in regard to his studies at school, and an explanation was demanded.

"Why, is it, Arthur Wiggles," inquired the irate parent sternly, "that you are at the bottom of the class again?"

"I can't see that it makes much difference whether I am at the top or at the bottom," replied Arthur pacifically. "You know, they teach just the same at both ends."

After reading the famous poem, "The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers," to the class, the teacher said: "As a drawing exercise suppose you each draw, according to your imagination, a picture of Plymouth Rock."

All but one little fellow set to work. He paused and finally raised his hand. "What is it Edgar?" the teacher asked.

"Please ma'am," Edgar piped out, "do you want us to draw a hen or a rooster?"

"To what do you attribute your remarkable age and your wonderful health?" asked the summer boarder of the aged farmer.

"Wal," answered the bucolic one, "I reckon I got a pretty good start on most people, by bein' born afore germs was discovered, an' so I have had less to worry about."

A three-hundred-pound man stood gazing longingly at the nice things displayed in a haberdasher's window for a marked-down sale. A friend stopped to inquire if he was thinking of buying shirts or pyjamas.

"Gosh, no!" replied the fat man wistfully. "The only thing that fits me ready-made is a handkerchief."

A rather patronizing individual from town was observing with considerable interest the operations of a farmer with whom he had put up for a while.

As he watched the old man sow the seed in his field the man from the city called out facetiously:

"Well done, old chap. You sow; I reap the fruits."

Whereupon the farmer grinned and replied:

"Maybe you will. I am sowing hemp."

Uncle Tobey was a hospitable soul. He wanted no guest in his house to be stinted. "Have some, have some," he invited cordially at the supper table, sending around the platter for the third time; "we're going to give it to the pigs anyway."

The question was given to the class, "Why does a cow need two stomachs?" and little George's answer savored of experience:

"So that when she has an ache in one of them she can use the other."



Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

Money to Loan

For terms of twenty years (when shorter terms are not preferred by the borrower) repayable by equal annual payments which include both principal and interest—the surest and cheapest plan yet devised for the gradual extinction of a debt.

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Excelsior Life Insurance Company

EXCELSIOR LIFE BUILDING
TORONTO — CANADA

The Anchor of Life Insurance

"We all need our anchors, and I know of no better one than a Great-West Policy," is the opinion of a prominent Western financier, expressed in a recent letter to The Great-West Life.

Life Insurance offers the surest way of providing for the welfare of dependent ones. A Great-West Limited Payment Policy gives the additional advantage that the insured is enabled to provide for his own future as well.

RATES ON REQUEST

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

DEPT. "A"
Head Office WINNIPEG

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.

GRAIN ACT AMENDMENTS

The Canadian Council of Agriculture, at its annual meeting in Regina last month, prepared a number of amendments to the Canada Grain Act. These have been drafted in proper form and forwarded to the Minister of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa. It is understood that the grain act will be under consideration by parliament, and the organized grain growers urge that these amendments be made.

The most important amendment provides for the establishment of an appeal board to hear and decide appeals against the grading of the chief grain inspector. At present the only appeal is to a survey board which has long proven unsatisfactory. The appeal board system is the one which has been in operation in Minneapolis for many years. The Council of Agriculture are asking for an appeal board composed of three men, one member to be nominated by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, one by the grain exchanges, and the third by the three ministers of agriculture in the prairie provinces. The council requests that the headquarters of the board of appeal be in Winnipeg as the most logical place for their work. They also recommend that the board have power to fix the fees which it shall charge and also its own regulations subject to the approval of the government at Ottawa. The council also recommend that the board of appeal shall not in any way be under the jurisdiction or control of grain commissioners. They prefer that the appeal board should be an entirely independent body so as to become a real and proper check upon the work of the chief inspector and the inspection department. The council also favors the establishment of a duplicate sampling bureau as an additional means of checking the accuracy of the grading and inspection of cars; this duplicate sampling to be in charge of the appeal board.

Correct Standards

Another recommendation is that the word "Fife" be removed from the definition of the wheat grades. At present all wheat grading No. 3 Northern or higher, must be Red Fife. This regu-

lation has been disregarded for many years by the chief grain inspector and the council recommends that the grades should be for "hard red wheat" and not of any special variety.

Another recommendation of the council is that another form of license for grain dealers be provided under the name "Dominion Primary Grain Dealers" to cover all persons who deal in grain in any way whatsoever but who do not come under any of the present licenses. The purpose of this amendment is to protect the farmer no matter with whom he may deal in selling his grain. At present it has been found that some grain dealers are transacting a business which does not come under any of the regular licenses, and farmers have sustained losses on this account.

The council further recommends that the description on the car order book should describe the land on which the grain was grown. Several other amendments are suggested to make the car order book more useful and more safe. One suggestion is that no elevator operator or employee of any elevator company be permitted to act as agent for a farmer in placing a name on the car order book. This is to remove a serious abuse against which the farmers have complained for many years. It is also urged that the railway agent shall be compelled to post a notice and keep such notices for 6 days, showing to whom all cars have been awarded. Another recommendation is that the penalty for tampering with the car order book should be very considerably increased.

Hybrid Ticket Echo

Another recommendation is that the act be amended to provide definitely that when grain is stored in an elevator it does not become a sale of that grain to the elevator company. This is to cover the big dispute between the organized farmers and the elevator companies over the famous "hybrid ticket" question two years ago.

A further amendment suggested is that no grain commission merchant shall be permitted to buy for their own account any grain consigned to them for sale at a commission.

Canada's First Farm Survey

Continued from Page 9

Table 2—Influence of Good Crops and Good Stock

| | Livestock Below Average | | Livestock Above Average | |
|---------|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------|----------|
| | No. Farms | | No. Farms | |
| Crops | 26 | | 21 | |
| Below | Average size | 108 | Average size | 112 |
| Average | Labor Income | \$ 508 | Labor Income | \$ 1017 |
| | Labor Inc. per acre | \$ 4.70 | Labor Inc. per acre | \$ 9.35 |
| Crops | 14 | | 21 | |
| Above | Average size | 127 | Average size | 120 |
| Average | Labor Income | \$ 977 | Labor Income | \$ 1530 |
| | Labor Inc. per acre | \$ 7.70 | Labor Inc. per acre | \$ 12.75 |

lowering the net profits. The cost of the final returns is more than the sale price. The amount of feed which may be fed profitably will, of which may be fed profitably will, of course, depend upon the quality of the stock. With the average of Caledon Township stock, approximately \$50 worth of feed may be fed profitably. It will be seen that the receipts per livestock unit in the last three groups are practically the same. The increase in feed did not increase the returns. Hence, the profit was lowered, with the direct effect of lowering the labor income. In the group which was fed most heavily, each livestock unit yielded a loss of \$4.21 on feed alone. The labor expended on this stock was also lost. As the average size of farm varies somewhat in the different groups here also, the "labor income per acre" has been calculated. It is highest in the second group, where the average

feed consumed amounted to \$45.90 per livestock unit.

Summary

Briefly then, the findings of the survey thus far may be summed up as:

1. The size of the business on the small farm engaged in general mixed farming, is too small to pay all expenses and leave more than a very small labor income for the operator.

2. High profits from livestock have a greater influence on the labor income than have high crop yields.

3. The quality of the livestock determines the amount of feed which may be fed profitably. Heavy feeding to stock of low quality means a loss rather than a gain. In order that the crops grown may be fed upon the farm to keep up the soil fertility, and at the same time yield a profit, the quality of the stock on a great many farms must be improved.

Table 3—To What Extent Does Good Feeding Pay?

| Feed fed, per L.S.U. | Under | | | | | Over |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------|
| | \$43 | \$43-50 | \$50-60 | \$60-70 | \$70 | |
| Average cost per L.S.U. | \$36.46 | \$45.90 | \$54.21 | \$63.74 | \$82.62 | |
| Receipts per L.S.U. | 67.91 | 70.56 | 78.74 | 77.09 | 78.41 | |
| No. Farms | 16 | 14 | 19 | 16 | 17 | |
| Average Size | 108 | 129 | 129 | 116 | 96 | |
| Labor Income | \$991 | \$1241 | \$1104 | \$907 | \$722 | |
| Labor Income per acre | \$9.2 | \$9.6 | \$8.6 | \$7.8 | \$7.5 | |

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IN EVERY DETAIL



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The present prices and prospects for future prices of Cream and Butter are too good to take a chance on dairying by any inferior method.

The Imperial Cream Separator gets all the cream. It is easy to turn, easy to wash and guaranteed to be long lasting, and absolutely satisfactory.

The Imperial is without doubt one of the EASIEST RUNNING and CLOSEST SKIMMING SEPARATORS POSSIBLE TO OBTAIN. It is SANITARY AND LONG LASTING. We call particular attention to these points also. IT IS ONLY 35 INCHES FROM THE FLOOR TO THE TOP OF SUPPLY TANK, SO THERE IS NO HIGH AND TIRESOME LIFTING, and what is more, the CRANK OR HANDLE ON THE IMPERIAL BEING AT THE TOP OF THE MACHINE, IS HIGHER AND MORE CONVENIENT than on most machines. The Imperial is easy to wash and easy to keep clean.

| Order No. | Size No. | Approximate No. of cows | Capacity lbs. per hour | Price, order from W'peg |
|-----------|----------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 741NA3 | 3 | 2 to 5 | 350 | 41.50 |
| 741NA4 | 5 | 5 to 10 | 500 | 46.50 |
| 741NA5 | 6 | 8 to 20 | 650 | 51.50 |
| 741NA6 | 9 | Large herds | 900 | 56.50 |

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INCREASE PRODUCTION

BY PLANTING

Steele Briggs' Famous Seeds

CATALOGUE ON REQUEST

STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO. LIMITED

WINNIPEG CANADA

Pay As We Go

Time to Call a Halt on Borrowing to Finance the War—By John Kennedy

I have been wondering how long the great plain people, the workers of Canada, the tillers of the soil and the local business men in general are going to stand for the suicidal policy of borrowing practically all the money to finance the war.

Great Britain, it is stated, is paying as she goes by a method of direct taxation about 60 per cent. America, according to report is paying about 40 per cent. Canada has done little or

nothing in the way of paying as we go, up to the present time. We now have a debt of over \$1,000,000,000. Every year of war added will mean about \$400,000,000. Interest alone, will soon amount to \$100,000,000 per annum. Then, is it not about time we were starting to "pay as we go." Why do we not pay as we go? We are able to do it and do more if necessary. Then, in the name of all that is good, let us stop so much borrowing and stop

contracting such enormous debts to be met in the future that bear heavy interest and other expenses that mean lost money, besides subjecting the workers of Canada to a continued annual debt for many years to come in paying that interest to a class, many of whom may have done little or nothing to win the war. Those that have done nothing more than buy war bonds have done little or nothing to win the war. It is a well-known fact that many moneyed men put their money into war bonds to escape the income tax, a splendid opportunity for the moneyed men so inclined to escape paying their just share in the defence of the nation!

Surely this is an expensive method of

financing the war, compared with that of a direct tax on all incomes, all wealth as well as all profits, and last, but not least, the taxation of land values and the value of all other natural resources. It has been estimated that a tax of one per cent. on all natural resources will place \$80,000,000 or more annually in our public treasury without any added expenses. Then, is it not plain to be seen that it would not require a very heavy tax on profits and wealth or income to make up the balance necessary to pay as we go? Then we would avoid any further future contracts and have no interest to keep up. In the continued paying of interest for a number of years we will have paid the full amount of the debt, and still owe the greater portion of it.

By a direct method of taxation, every man will have to pay his share, and it will not cost anything like as much to finance the war, and surely, now is the time to pay, when we have such a period of war profits. We will not always have war profits and they cannot stop too soon! We may never again find it as easy to pay as it can be done now. It is a well-known fact that the deposits in our banks are greatly increased over what they were before the war, and it is estimated that since the war started we have in the three western provinces spent nearly \$100,000,000 in automobiles, including oil, fuel and other expenses, and if it had not been for the war the amount spent in automobiles would have been very small. Business all along the line has improved at a tremendous rate and now is the time to pay for the war. It would be well for all people to realize that there will come a time when there will be no war profits to keep good accounts up in the banks. There will come a time when the profits of the farm will not pay interest on the heavy overhead investment that is mounting every day by the rising price of land and the rising price of everything that is necessary to work the land, and we are bound sooner or later to come back to the conditions that existed before the war. Farmers know too well that there was little or no profit before the war, and it must be acknowledged by all sound-thinking men that when the farmers' profits are small all other profits are small, that is, if no person is getting more than his just portion of the general profit.

No man will attempt to justify borrowing practically all the money to pay for the war, and no man will attempt to say that we cannot pay as we go. Borrowing money to pay for the war, means a continuation of the old system of taxing the masses for the benefit of a class. Let us hope the war will stop this barbarous system, and, if it does, then it may be that the war did not come too soon, for nothing short of a war apparently will bring us to realize the injustice of the present economic condition under which we are now living. As Russell, the Irish co-operator, so truly has said in his last book, called "The National Being," "until there is economic freedom, there truly can be no other freedom" and he further says, "judging by past history, there was a time when true brotherhood of man may have existed, but that principle has been departed from many, many years ago. Now, we are struggling as individuals each one for himself, no one caring for the other fellow, and in this individual struggle for existence we are working against a true national spirit, and clearly against divine teaching."

Let us have a direct method of taxing all natural wealth as well as all wealth by individuals over a certain amount by a graduated means that will tax every man according to his means and ability to pay. There may be those who will say "this means confiscation." Well, we said on December 17 last in no uncertain way: "confiscate life if necessary, as well as wealth," and it would be a bold man that would say nay!

Let us pay for the war as we go. No fault to find with what we have done up to the present time, but it is time for a change. Pay as we go, while we are able to do it. Let our statesmen lead the way.

By this SIGN you will know

the B-H Dealer



If PAINT were paid for in WHEAT

Do not excuse a lazy neglect of painting this Spring by the mistaken view that present paint prices make painting an extravagance. That argument does not bear examination at all—because

paint prices are not high, as compared with other necessities. The farmer's wheat, fixed in price at \$2.25 a bushel, will buy more paint today than a bushel of wheat ever bought before. When paint was cheaper, wheat was cheaper; and so with other farm produce and dairy produce too. It all brings more today than in pre-war days. For proper protection of his home exterior—to prevent decay and weather-damage—the farmer cannot afford to neglect his Spring painting; nor can he afford to use cheap paint. It's economy in the long run to use a paint so good as

B-H "ENGLISH" PAINT 70% Pure White Lead (Brandram's Genuine B.B.) 30% Pure White Zinc 100% Pure Paint

This is the paint we guarantee to possess as its important basis the above correct formula.

This formula, printed on every can, and guaranteed over our President's signature, commits us to this standard. High in cost as white lead has become, we must use it in the same proportion as heretofore. To use less of it, would necessitate the removal of the guarantee from our cans—and to do that would injure the reputation that these paints have acquired by reason of their superior ingredients. It is by using pure white lead and pure zinc in such liberal quantities that we have been able to produce a paint that truly excels in covering capacity—and that stands the severe climate test of Canada in a way that spells true economy for all who use it.

Other B-H Products of Sterling Worth

For Interior Varnishing

The name "China-Lac" suggests a china-like finish—and that is just the kind of finish you get from the use of China-Lac—the perfect varnish stain. Being transparent, it preserves the "grain-beauty" of the natural wood—at the same time giving splendid color effects. Easy to apply—not affected by either hot or cold water.

For Staining the Roof

Our "Anchor" Brand Shingle Stains are especially prepared to preserve

wood from decay. Easy to apply—on rough surfaces they give a better effect than paint. Shingles may be dipped or brushed on. Come in 19 different colors.

For Plaster Ceilings and Walls

Use Fresconette—a flat tone oil paint. Fresconette comes in a variety of shades. It is absolutely sanitary, for it may be cleaned with a damp cloth or thoroughly washed at will.

For Varnishing a Floor

Our "FLOORLUSTRE" finishes a floor with a lustrous coating of the most durable enamel. Will stand hardest wear—will not show scratches. Excellent for interior floors. For Porch Floors, Ceilings, Posts, etc., where surface is exposed to the weather, use B-H Porch Floor Paints.

Imperial Barn Paint affords a convenient protection for barn and outbuildings, made of good material, covers well, dries hard, goes furthest and lasts longest.

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON LIMITED

MONTREAL HALIFAX ST JOHN TORONTO WINNIPEG CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER

"Every Little Bit Added to What You've Got"— It's the Little Things that Count. A Few Extra Bushels Here and There Fill the Bin.

It is not easy to admit that you have been short-sighted, even to a friendly brother-in-law who has helped you out. Johnston had just made such an admission to Howard.

"Yes," he said, "if you refused to help me, they would have cleaned me out. I wouldn't have had enough left to keep Molly and the boys until the next harvest. There probably wouldn't have been any next harvest, for they would have taken seed and all."

"It wasn't quite so bad as all that, was it?" Howard asked.

"Yes, it was worse. I was lied. I suppose that's why I followed your orders. I did a lot of trifling jobs just because you said so 'em and I'd agreed to follow orders when you loaned me the money. Now I'm beginning to see why you insisted on their being done."

"Nothing very mysterious about it, is there, Johnston?"

"No mystery at all. Only good, sound, horse-sense. But I was working in the dark and couldn't grasp even the simple reasons, then."

"You were pretty foggy, that's right," Howard responded.

"You see I couldn't forget that when we took up this land neither of us had much," Johnston continued. "I had Molly and you had Ruth, and all of us were young and strong. Our farms were the same size and one was just as good as the other. We all worked hard and saved where we could. I know I worked as hard as anybody could and—"

"You certainly did, Johnston."

"—and I never was extravagant. Yet I never more than broke even while you made money year after year. I always thought you were luckier than I was. You see I wasn't looking into things deep enough to find the real reason why I wasn't getting along."

Howard interrupted him again, laying a friendly hand on Johnston's shoulder.

"That was just it. You were not thinking enough. You worried too much about results and did not think enough about causes."

"You've put it right, Howard, but I'll say it plainer yet. I worked all right from the ears down, but from the ears up I was away on a long vacation."

"There are a lot of fellows in your class," Howard observed. "No, I won't say in your class, but rather, in the class you were in. They don't realize how little things count. They don't see that if they're breaking even raising twenty bushels per acre, they'd be making a profit if they raised twenty bushels and a half. You didn't see that either, at first."

"I see it plain enough now."

"I know you do and I'm mighty glad that I was the one to help you get your eyes open. I wish I could do as much for a lot of other fellows I know. There's Smith, for instance. He did the same thing this Spring you used to do; he put off killing gophers until after he finished his Spring work and now look at his grain! There are spots in the fields five rods square where he won't have one-third of a crop. The gophers stole his seed. He put out poison, but he waited until too late."

"I noticed that, myself. And I remember how I bucked, Howard, when you insisted on my killing the gophers first thing that Spring. I thought you were crazy to insist on me letting all my Spring work go hang while I killed a few measly gophers."

"But you found out it paid, didn't you?" Howard asked.

"Sure, I found it paid. I don't know how much exactly, for I never kept books on my farm before. As near as I can tell, though, I had about four bushels and a half more wheat per acre than the year before. Paid! You're right, it paid!"

"How much land did you have in wheat that year?"

"One hundred and ten acres."

"Pretty nearly five hundred bushels more, eh?"

"Yes. And it was mostly clear profit. I just about broke even the year before."

"That's how it works out, Johnston. It's the same way with deeper plowing, extra harrowing, to get a better seed bed, testing seed, and all those little extra details."

"You remember I said you could make your crop quicker, if you gave the land an extra harrowing before you put in your seed. Was your crop ever ready to harvest so early before?"

"Never. It's mighty lucky you had me do that, too. Remember how the storm got Ryan's wheat next to mine the day after I finished harvesting?"

"How did he come out on it?"

"He didn't save more than half. He's one of the fellows who sympathized with me over the way you were making me waste my time."

"I'm glad you came to me, Johnston. I wanted to help you out long before. I hated to see my sister having such a hard time, but I didn't want to meddle. All the time I could see that you were on the wrong track in little things; the big problems didn't stick you at all, but you didn't seem to see the value of these little things, and I'll admit, seemingly insignificant details."

"You're right, Howard. I probably would have resented your pointing my mistakes out to me. I used to think I was pretty well informed and fairly wise. But, believe me, I've learned a big lesson."

"Yes, I think you have. I know it, for I saw you putting out gopher poison less than a week before you harvested."

"I have you to thank for that. You put me wise to a lot of little kinks in this farming business—things that often make the difference between profit and loss."

"My gopher experience is only one of them. There was also the idea that the only way I could stop the leaks was to find them and that book-keeping was the sure way to do that."

"The importance of storage bins was another thing; they enable me to hold my crop for the best price. I paid for them the first year. Then there was the question of better harvesting. I saved a lot of grain that had been wasted before. It ran into considerable extra money without increasing the cost."

"I always was skeptical about pickling seed. I couldn't see how treating it with formaldehyde would keep out smut. But after doing it, my grain graded higher than it ever did before and that meant more, too."

"Success in this game seems to me to be a combination of little things, little increases made all along the line and little leaks stopped up. There's

nothing that typifies it to me so much as my experience of gophers. If any man will take the time to watch them a little, he'll see how they hold him back. If he gets rid of them, he'll increase his yields three or four bushels to the acre. If he follows up the other points that he's sure to find, when he gets active from the ears up, he'll begin to get somewhere."

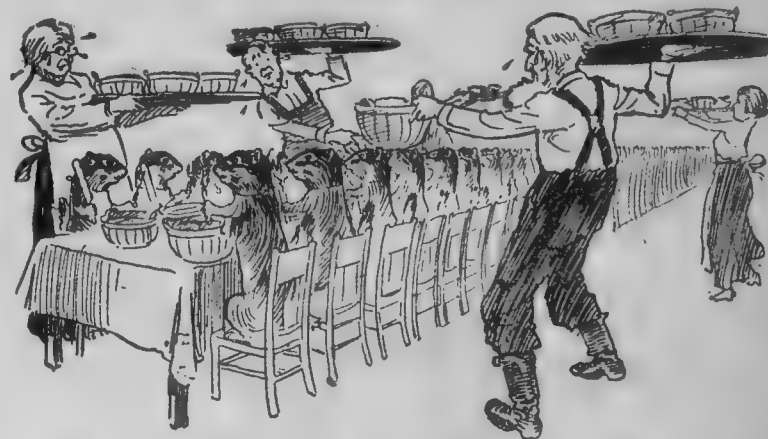
"And I learned another thing. It doesn't pay to buy anything just because it is offered cheap. The best is always the cheapest when you count results. And I find it pays to look for the article that is guaranteed by a real guarantee on which the manufacturers will make good. If the goods are really backed up by a guarantee, it is because the manufacturer knows they won't fail."

"And I used to buy gopher poison by the size of the package. I'd always take the biggest package the money would buy. I knew that one kind was guaranteed but I supposed that was only advertising talk. You remember how sore I was when you insisted on my taking that first lot of poison back and getting Kill-Em-Quick, the kind you used. I've learned to pay attention to what the Agricultural Colleges tell us. I know now that the size of the package has nothing to do with it; it's the killing power that counts, how many gopher deaths it contains."

Howard leaned his elbows on the gate and gazed across Johnston's splendid field of wheat, turning yellow under the sun. He slowly nodded his head in confirmation of all that Johnston had said. Finally he spoke.

"Wouldn't it be fine, if every Canadian only knew the lesson you have learned? Can you think of any better way for every man to 'do his bit' than by raising the limit crop, all that his land can bring forth, and save all the tremendous waste that 'failure' farming causes? What a service it would be to the nation!"

"What a service, also, to every man who does it!" added Johnston.



TIRED OF BOARDING GOPHERS?

Are you ready to quit slaving to provide a bounteous, free boarding house for gophers?

Do you want all the profits from your labor, or are you still willing to share the profits with the gopher?

Would you take the advice of the Manitoba Agricultural College?

They advise killing gophers. They say gophers do enormous damage, that every gopher on your land costs you real money. They have tried many ways of killing gophers. Their advice is founded on cold facts proven by careful tests. Of all the killers they tried, one proved up to their requirements. That one was Kill-Em-Quick, which this great school recommended as the "most effective gopher poison."

Kill-Em-Quick is the cheapest gopher poison you can use, because it never give larger packages, but the size of the package doesn't kill gophers. It's what's inside that counts. Kill-Em-Quick is a concentrated poison, the strongest gopher poison sold in Canada, as was shown by the Government analysis.

Kill-Em-Quick is the cheapest gopher poison you can use, because it never fails to "get" the gophers. You never have to do the job over because it never fails. You waste no grain because of weak poison, no time, no money, when you use this old friend of the crops. Best for ten years, ever since farmers began killing gophers.

If Kill-Em-Quick was apt to fail, could we give the rock-ribbed money-back guarantee that is printed on every package? If it fails, we are bound to return the purchase price.



Let Kill-Em-Quick Increase Your Crops 1 to 5 Bushels per Acre.

The Time-Tested

Kill-Em-Quick

Guaranteed Gopher Killer

Gopher Poison

It deserves your confidence. It has earned it. Don't be misled by the unsupported claims that are widely made; get the genuine Kill-Em-Quick.

40 acre size, 50c; 100 acre size, \$1.00, from your dealer or, if he cannot supply you, from us prepaid upon receipt of the price.

Kill-Em-Quick Co. Ltd.

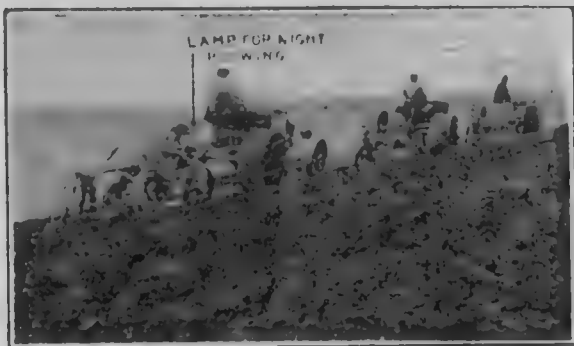
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DEALERS: WRITE US FOR PRICES AND TERMS

Field Crops

CLEANING A WEEDY FIELD

I am a farmer in the southern part of Saskatchewan and of course have all the common weeds to contend with and it seems as if there was always a few extra ones thrown in besides. One piece of land which had been broken about 2 years, up to the year 1912, was badly infested with weeds. When I came to this farm in 1904, this field was supposed to be summerfallowed, but I afterwards found out that it had been burnt off, disced and harrowed down. I sowed it to wheat and it yielded five and a half bushels per acre of No. 2 wheat, and bushels of every conceivable kind of weed seeds. Well, that didn't pay, and as I was green as a western farmer, I did not know just what to do with it.

In 1905 I spring-plowed the land and sowed to wheat again and got eight and a half bushels per acre of No. 1 wheat, also, another crop of weeds. During the summer, the weed inspector came along and ordered us to either cut out the worst patches of wild oats, stinkweed and blue blurr with the mower or to go through the field with scythes and just lop off the weeds with the point of the sythe. Well, all hands and the cook turned out and we went over half the field in that manner, but of no avail, as the weeds were too far matured to kill the seed which had already formed on some. We plowed, cultivated and cropped that field off and on until in the opening of 1912, I got a couple of English lads, one 19 and the other 20 years of age. Well, those boys did the trick. When it came time to plow this weedy field, I told them just what was the matter with it, and that I wanted every weed turned under the furrow, ridges clean and straight and furrows well cleaned out.

Well, they entered right into the spirit of the job, and did it well. One of my boys kept the harrowing done behind them when he got home after school and on Saturdays. They plowed it five inches deep. There was 85 acres and they started plowing about May 28. The land was light loam, with some clay and some sand, to say nothing of the stones. After plowing and just as soon as the weeds began to show above ground they went over the field with two 9-tooth duck foot cultivators.

There were eight crops of weeds and, of course, eight courses of cultivating. It kept me busy sharpening teeth and straightening foot arms, as those cultivators turned up weeds, stones and subsoil. We had several good rain falls which made the weeds sprout quickly and the land packed pretty solid.

Next spring, 1914, that land was so solid that the horses walked on it like ordinary prairie sod. I sowed No. 1 Red Fife wheat, one bushel and one peck per acre, two inches deep with the single disc drill, which left a pretty good seed bed. It yielded 26 bushels per acre that fall, but best of all, there were no weeds to be seen. Wild oats, pigweed, tansey mustard, sow-thistle, and Canada thistle, also blue burr had been completely destroyed and are unto this day. The stinkweed came again next year and has continued to grow and spread but the wheat yield does not seem to diminish, even though the stinkweed does come. I believe it can be destroyed, but since then I could not seem to get time to give it special attention. — Prairie Farmer, Sask.

THE FARM INVENTORY

An inventory is an itemized list of all property connected with the farm business, with its value. It will of course vary from year to year so it is necessary to take an inventory every year. The amount invested in different parts of the business will vary as stock and crops are being raised and sold at various times. An inventory is worth many times the effort it requires since it enables one to know the amount he has invested in livestock, buildings, machinery, feed, land, etc., year after year.

The time to take the inventory is largely a matter of choice but by all

means it should be taken some time between January 1 and May 1. A tenant may want to take his at the time he is changing farms, which would be about March 1. Most of the feed has been fed and the marketable livestock sold by March so this would doubtless be as good a time as any and work is usually slack at this time of the year.

CONSERVE SPRING MOISTURE

In most districts throughout the West the supply of moisture in the soil this spring is limited. The rainfall last year was low and the snowfall this winter light. If the season turns out to be a good one with plenty of seasonal rains this will not be a serious matter. It is best, however, to prepare for a dry season. The first precaution that can be taken is to prevent as far as possible the loss of moisture already in the ground.

As soon as that thin crust begins to form on the surface of the soil it is an indication that soil water is being wasted. It should be immediately broken up with the cultivator, disc or drag harrow. The implement to use will depend on the nature of the soil but the choice can be left to the judgment of the experienced farmer. The operation should in no case be commenced while the soil is still wet on the surface. Neither should it be delayed after the soil is dry enough to work. Especially the land that will be sown to oats and barley which may lay exposed to the sun and wind for another month or more, should be loosened on top to form a mulch.

SMUT TREATMENT

Almost every season we see some samples of wheat, oats and barley infected with smut, some so bad as to be unsaleable. The owners have different excuses. Some treat their wheat only, others every second year, many take a chance on it being a certain amount of trouble. An occasional farmer will doubt the efficacy of either bluestone or formalin. One farmer recently remarked to me, "It's all in the season." My experience shows that it is well to take the advice of our experimental farms and I treat my seed yearly whether smut appears or not. I have had satisfaction with both bluestone and formalin. I now use the latter for all grains and seldom see a smutty head in my crop. I use the ordinary mixture, one pound formalin to 40 gallons of water and treat the grain with an automatic machine which does perfect work and saves two-thirds of the hardest work. Care is taken that all the grain is moistened, and in the case of oats and barley the solution needs to be applied in greater quantity, 40 gallons doing about 45 bushel of wheat or 30 bushels of oats or barley. Many people have poor results with oats and barley. If the grain is well moistened and left in a pile closely covered with sacks or blankets for a few hours the formalin treatment is always successful.

In the case of the seed being badly infected, a way that permits of no chance of failure or further infection is to immerse the seed from two to four minutes in the solution, using two half barrels, one having a plug hole to drain off the used solution. Sacks should also be immersed or grain may become re-infected by contact with them. We sometimes hear of germination in oats and barley spoiled by formalin. This may happen if the seed is of low vitality or the solution too strong. In such cases it is better to use 50 gallons of water to one pound of formalin and wet the grain twice at an interval of two hours. It is equally important that such grain should not be let go untreated, because a seed low in vitality is easily affected by disease in the early stages of growth.

I have seen farmers sow their breaking with untreated seed and lose 15 cents a bushel the wheat was so smutty. New land and good seed are no safeguard against smut as some may imagine. Many sources of infection are possible that we do not consider, and

when immunity from smut is practically certain from an outlay of less than one cent a bushel, no seed should be left untreated. Experiments show that treated grain will always yield a little better than untreated under like conditions. This fact together with the knowledge of the enormous loss possible should make us decide that no grain should be sown without treatment. Some say that one season is worse than another. With untreated seed of low vitality adverse seasons may have more smut, but carefully treated seed is not affected by climatic conditions. Experiments as to the effect of treatment on germination percentage show that bluestone one pound to 12 gallons of water will lower the germination test about 10 per cent, more than formalin, one pound to 40 gallons. This effect is increased in lower grade seed. Thos. W. Wood, Man.

ALFALFA TIPS

In new localities, alfalfa is greatly benefitted by soil inoculation, by which is meant the spreading over the area to be planted, of soil from any field on which alfalfa was previously successfully grown; or the seed may be treated by inoculating it with nitro culture.

When purchasing alfalfa seed, one should insist upon well cleaned, uniformly-sized mature seed of a bright, yellowish-green color. All brown, light and shrivelled seeds should have been removed, since they frequently convey certain "damping off" diseases which may spread to plants that would have otherwise remained sound.

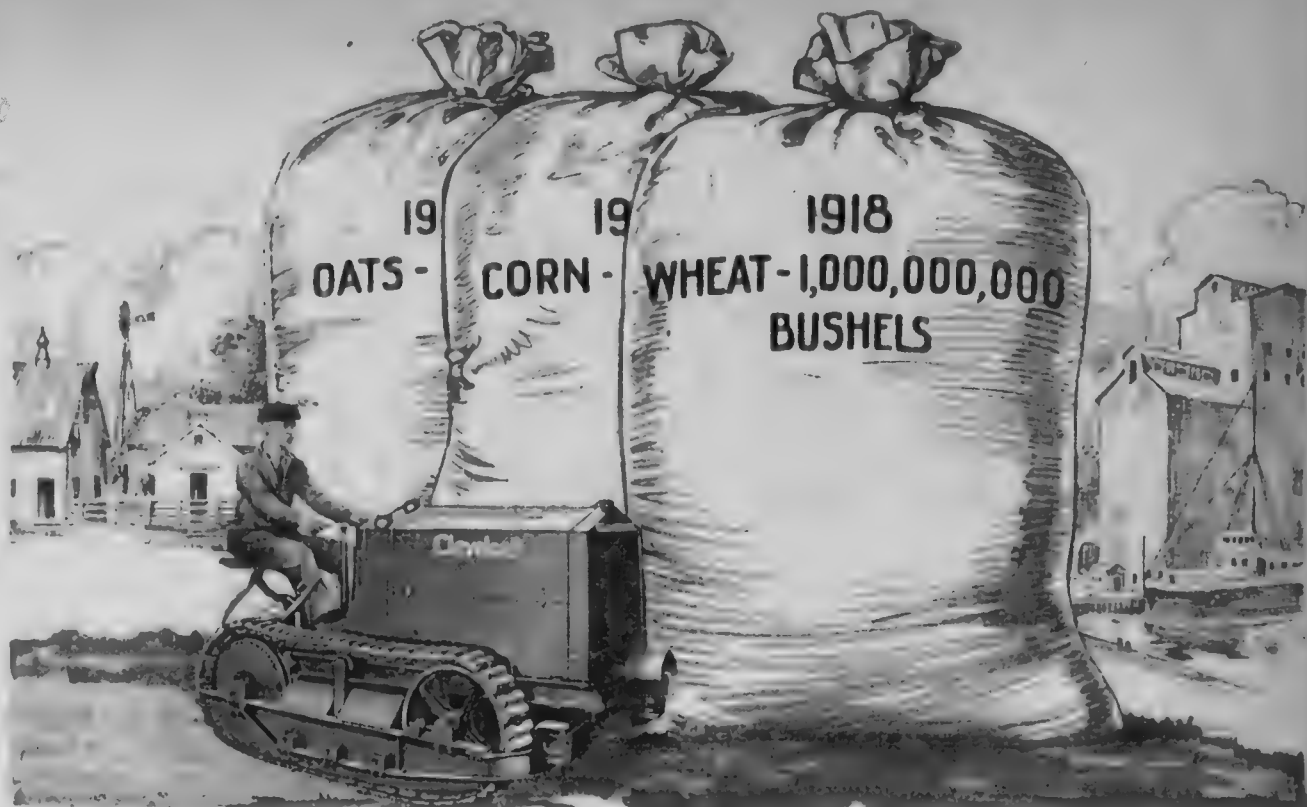
The most common trouble of alfalfa is the leaf spot disease, which covers the leaves with minute black dots, causing them to turn yellow and finally to drop off. It is best to mow the crop, if uniformly affected, before defoliation has taken place. The second growth is invariably free from the disease, where cutting was practised early.

Alfalfa's value to the dairy farmer and to the stock raising farmer in general is being demonstrated more forcibly than ever just now, when it is essential that such forage crops are grown as are likely to produce the heaviest yields of the highest feeding value at the least cost of production. It is no exaggeration to state that, under present conditions, alfalfa comes closer to the ideal forage crop than any other. It is a wartime crop.

One of the impurities to be guarded against in alfalfa is the seed of dodder. This is a parasitic flowering plant which often spoils a considerable area of alfalfa before it is checked. Alfalfa seed should be guaranteed to be free from dodder. This weed is easily recognized in the field, because of its resemblance to the "silk" of the corn tassels. As soon as this parasite is observed in the field, all affected plants should be dug up immediately and burned. The spot should then be watched for a week or two lest the dodder should become re-established.

Being a perennial plant, alfalfa should be watched for root diseases. Alfalfa wilt is perhaps the more common of the two to be mentioned. This wilt takes plants very suddenly in spring after first growth has been made. As yet the disease is not very serious in Canada and should be very carefully watched for, lest it become established as it has in Europe, where it causes so called "clover (or alfalfa) sickness" of the land. The disease generally appears in patches, one or more plants begin suddenly to wilt, turn yellow and later on black. Where this is observed, the dying plants should be dug up at once, root and all, and be destroyed.

To the dairy farmer alfalfa is one of the most valuable crops ever developed. Its importance to dairying is being recognized, slowly but surely, all over the Dominion as the dairy end of farming is gradually being brought to the front. Leaving aside the value of alfalfa as an excellent soiling crop, it is a fact that wherever alfalfa can be grown successfully it returns heavier crops of hay or pasture than any other forage crop commonly grown in the



The Task Before the Dominion's Farmers

Over a billion bushels of wheat must be produced in Canada and the States this year.

An enormous increase in the yield of corn and oats is necessary.

Thousands of extra acres must be cultivated. Each individual farmer must produce about one-third more grain than last year.

The task before the Dominion's farmers is stupendous. Intensive methods of every kind must be employed. Machinery must take the place of muscle wherever possible.

In the face of this emergency the Cleveland Tractor becomes an absolute necessity. Its tremendous value to the farmer is emphasized more than ever.

The Cleveland Tractor not only conserves time and labor—it does far cheaper and better work. And by doing better work it makes possible the production of larger and better crops—enabling you to do your part for the government—and make more money for yourself.

The Cleveland Tractor shows the way. It plows $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour—8 to 10 acres a day. It travels on its own tracks like the great "tanks" of Europe. It will go practically anywhere—through ditches, gumbo, sand and gravel. It is steered by the power of its own engine—simply and easily, and will turn completely around in a twelve-foot circle.

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or flounder. It has 600 square inches of traction surface. The track is designed for long service. The sections are constructed to prevent filling or packing with mud, and protection is provided to prevent dirt and mud from falling into the track. The sections are joined with hardened steel pins which have their bearings in hardened steel bushings. The Cleveland weighs less than 3200 pounds. It can be housed in less space than is required for one horse.

The Cleveland develops 12 h.p. at the drawbar for hauling and gives 20 h.p. at the pulley belt—plenty for stationary work of all kinds.

But in spite of its unusual power, the Cleveland is small and can readily be used in orchards and under and among small fruit trees.

Rollin H. White, the famous motor truck engineer, designed the Cleveland Tractor. He has used only the best materials. Gears are protected by dust-proof, dirt-proof cases and are of the same high quality as those of the finest trucks.

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Write to us for complete information and the name of the nearest Cleveland dealer.

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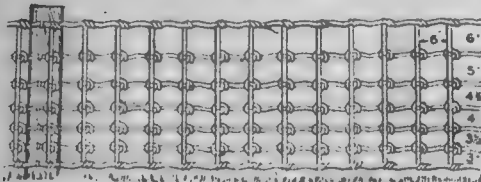
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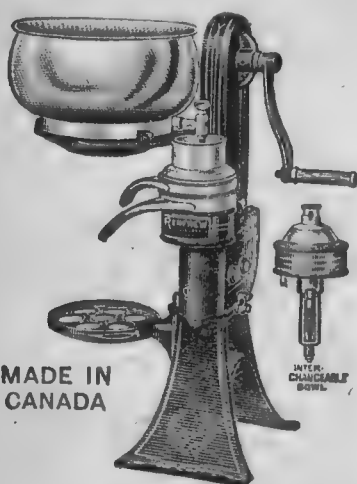
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With Labor Scarce This Year the Renfrew is a Real Necessity

The scarcity of farm labor is a very pressing problem. Every means must be taken to save both time and labor, because there are fewer to do the work on the farms this year.

Certainly, the old-style gravity method of separating cream should be replaced by the labor and time-saving, modern method. It only takes a few minutes to skim the milk with a



MADE IN
CANADA

Don't delay your purchase. Now is the time to get a Renfrew. These are prosperous times on the farm, and almost every farmer can afford to own a high-class separator. In fact, from a dollar-and-cents standpoint no dairy farmer can afford not to own a Renfrew.

Write for our Separator Catalogue showing government tests, skimming tables, etc. It's well worth having, and is free.

Renfrew Made-in-Canada
Cream Separator

—and only a few minutes to wash the separator thoroughly; a mere fraction of the time taken by the tedious gravity method.

The Renfrew will save you more time than an ordinary cream separator. It is an exceedingly light-running machine, and a person therefore does not require frequent rests during the skimming. Its handle is placed exactly at the right height for easy turning, and it's a short lift to pour the milk into its low supply-can. The Renfrew was designed to save the utmost possible time and labor, as well as to establish remarkable skimming records. Even the oiling is done automatically, the oil reservoir only requiring to fill every three months. Just think of what such a machine would mean to you this busy year!

Think, too, how much extra money it would make for you. Government Dairy School Tests show that it skims down to .01 per cent., which means that it loses but one-tenth of a pound of butter-fat, or 3½ cents worth of cream (at 35c. a lb.) in every 1,000 pounds of milk skimmed. You lose about \$15 to \$18 per cow per year by using gravity methods instead of a Renfrew Cream Separator.

COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY LTD.

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Dominion. Milk and butter can be produced more economically from alfalfa than from any other hay or pasture and, on account of its great yielding power, comparatively large herds can be carried on a small acreage.

Alfalfa contains a high percentage of protein, which, as is well known, is the most expensive element in animal feeds. For this reason, if for no other, alfalfa may be looked upon as one of the fundamental feeds in dairy rations. This is especially worthy of note in these days, when concentrates are so expensive. Remember that alfalfa compares very closely in feeding value with wheat bran, and that one pound of alfalfa hay is equivalent to about double that amount of timothy or prairie hay. The value of alfalfa for fattening cattle is also beyond dispute. It tends to produce beef of superior quality, well balanced as to the proportion of muscle and fat and, above all, it produces beef faster than will any other hay or pasture crop.

When first introduced into the Dominion, alfalfa was regarded with suspicion, and, after years of trial, it was, in the minds of many farmers, relegated to a secondary position and considered to be of value only locally in districts where soil and climatic conditions were especially favorable. The last few years, however, have witnessed a growing appreciation of alfalfa in large districts of the Dominion where, some 10 or 12 years ago, it was considered either useless to try to make a success of it or too much of a gamble on which to waste land, money and labor. At present alfalfa holds a position in Canadian agriculture that is very strong indeed, not only by virtue of its recognized high value as an all-round forage crop but also because it promises to become a most important factor in the prosperous development of farming in practically every province of the Dominion, and especially so in the West.

Alfalfa is a crop that lasts for years. Once firmly established, it continues to yield heavy crops during many consecutive years. It does not require to be reseeded every second year like red clover, and its yielding capacity is not depreciated to any noteworthy extent with age, as is the case with other cultivated hay and pasture crops of a perennial nature. A well managed alfalfa field will give most profitable returns for at least half a dozen years, and instances are known where fields have been cropped for dozens of years without the alfalfa showing any signs of declining in vigour or yield. In these times, when farm labor is scarce, it is quite evident that a forage crop of such lasting character as alfalfa should command more than ordinary interest from any farmer handicapped by scarcity of labor. An alfalfa field, once established, will for years mean no expense except the cost of harvesting the crop. Furthermore it will, far from impoverishing the land, help to build it up and improve it so as in many cases to make it capable of producing heavier crops than before it was seeded down to alfalfa.

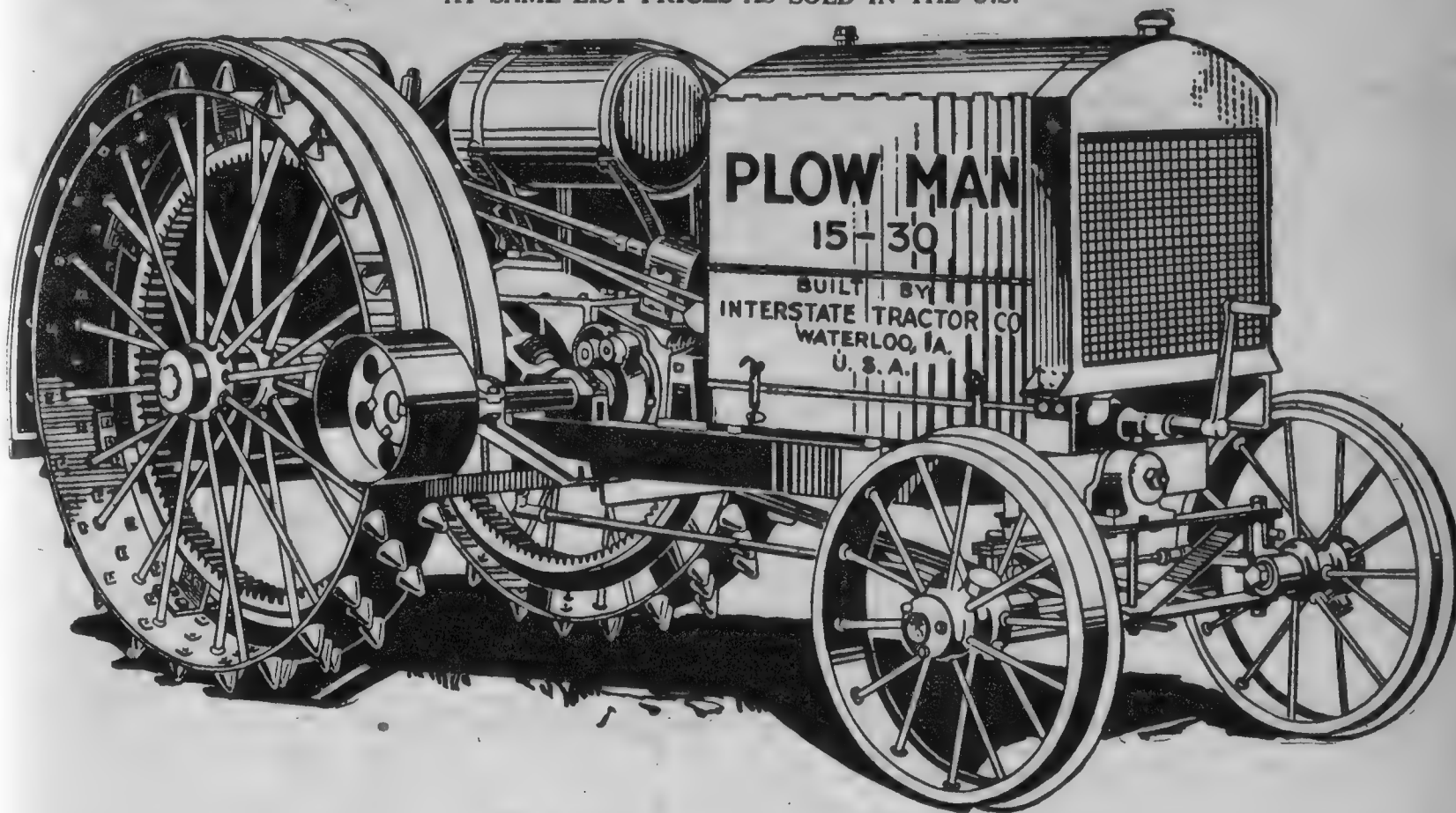
Gophers destroy millions of bushels of wheat each year. Most farmers will agree that gophers can and will destroy a bushel of grain each. The scarcity of grain and the high prices make this a more serious matter than ever before. With wheat at \$2.21; oats at \$1.00; barley at \$2.00, and rye at \$3.00 per bushel, we cannot afford to have gophers running away with it. There are not less than 10 million ers in the province. If half of them are working in the grain fields, the loss is 5,000,000 bushels, which means \$10,000,000. To prevent waste is to produce. The gopher is the enemy of production. Get the gopher and help production. The spring is early, begin early. April is the month to get the gophers: they are hungry and have no food. Feed them poison.

Wheat grown on corn land matures about a week earlier than that grown on summerfallow at the same date. This gives a safer crop, less likely to be damaged by frost, rust or windstorms. The straw is less bulky and rank and stands up better in wet weather. It is easier to cut and cheaper to tie.

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To get satisfactory results you must have a tractor with plenty of excess power.

Plow Man Tractors set a high mark, having 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % reserve in excess of rating. That's why they do better work and last longer. They make good under difficult field conditions and can handle heavy belt work with ease.

You can cover more acres, get more from each man's work—save time and reduce costs.

Lowest in Upkeep

Back of the Plow Man is a great record for low operating and fuel expense in both America and Europe. Farmers say the Plow Man operates smoothly with but few repairs or delays. Thus the value of our all-standard construction is proved from the standpoint of practical every-day service.

Built for Hard Work

Read the partial list of all-standard features at the right and you will realize why the Plow Man is equal to the hardest kind of farm work.

No machine faces more severe duty and more constant strain than the farm tractor. The Plow Man is built in every detail to meet these conditions.

Unit Power Plant

By using a carefully designed clutch bell housing we secure an absolute unit power plant combining our motor, clutch and transmission. This conserves power, cuts out a lot of lost motion and protects the important operating mechanism from all dust and dirt.

All-Standard Features

Plow Man "Buda" 4-Cylinder Motor for heavy duty service.
Foote Transmission delivers the power without waste.
Hyatt Roller Bearings reduce friction and save power.
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Bennett Producer Carburetor makes success of kerosene as fuel.
High Tension Magneto, Impulse Starter, starts on quarter turn.
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Light Weight—approximately 4500 lbs.

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We have an excellent proposition in Plow Man Tractors for good, responsible dealers. Many automobile and garage men will be looking for other lines, owing to the impossibility of automobile manufacturers filling all orders. If you are such a man and want quick action—write or wire today for full particulars.

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Now that the Government has removed the Duty from this class of Tractor, no farmer in Canada should be called upon to pay from \$100 to \$400 more per machine than in the United States. Plow Man Tractors are sold at the same price to you as to the American farmer—f.o.b. factory—no extra profit to Canadian Distributors. Immediate deliveries can be guaranteed in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Machines stocked in Winnipeg. Write or wire at once for all particulars.

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Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Premier Beef Breed of the world. Their show records prove their superior merit conclusively.

Record International Exposition Chicago

Competition open to pure-breds and grades of all breeds. Out of 16 grand championships, Aberdeen-Angus won 10. Out of 16 grand championships for carloads, Aberdeen-Angus won 13. Out of 16 grand championships for carcass contest, Aberdeen-Angus won 15.

Summary of 1917 Fat Carload Prices

10 loads of Aberdeen-Angus Steers averaged.....\$20.85 per 100 pounds
10 loads of Hereford Steers averaged.....18.07 per 100 pounds
10 loads of Shorthorn Steers averaged.....17.37 per 100 pounds
These figures show the Aberdeen-Angus sold for \$3.28 per 100 pounds more than the Shorthorns and \$2.58 more than the Herefords.

Record Brandon Winter Fair

Grand champion beef animal of show, Aberdeen-Angus for the last eight years. Grade Aberdeen-Angus calves stood first and second in the Baby Beef competition, 1918.

Summary of 1918 Baby Beef Prices, Brandon

Three top Aberdeen-Angus Steer Calves averaged \$47.80 per 100 pounds
Three top Shorthorn Steer Calves averaged.....23.00 per 100 pounds
Three top Hereford Steer Calves averaged.....26.00 per 100 pounds
These calves were all bought by practical stock yard butchers by auction, who showed a decided preference for the Aberdeen-Angus steers.

The above information is practical to everybody. Breed the kind of beef the butchers want. Aberdeen-Angus cattle are just as hardy, will grow just as cheap and heavy as any others. They will net you more when ready to sell.

Buy an Aberdeen-Angus bull now for your grade herd. Every calf they sire will be all black and without horns, just like pure bred. WRITE FOR INFORMATION.

CANADIAN ABERDEEN-ANGUS ASSOCIATION

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Just Imported from the Best Herds of United States

15 bulls ranging in age from 15 to 20 months for sale. Big, strong, robust animals with lots of scale that have never been pampered. Ready for immediate service. These bulls represent the best blood lines and individuality America produces.

Many show prospects among them. Every bull guaranteed a breeder.

For from \$325.00 to \$400.00 we can supply you with a topper.

100 Cows 3 to 6 years of age with calves at foot or due right away. Fine lot of real producers. Priced at around \$400.00 each.

This is a great chance to buy an Aberdeen-Angus cow at a conservative price; one that will pay for herself in quick order.

WRITE OR COME AT ONCE

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Brandon - Man.



These have been carefully selected for soundness, size, conformation and blood lines, and we have horses that won first at Chicago International, Toronto, London and Ottawa, the best eastern shows.

WE HAVE THE HORSES COME AND SEE THEM

These horses are priced to sell. We back this price by a guarantee that will suit you.

Special Offer We have 15 or 20 Colts rising two and three years, all sound, clean-limbed, good boned chaps, but not fat enough for the show ring. These will be high-priced horses when they are fitted. We will sell

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We have over 125 Stallions of the above breeds in our barns. This is the largest collection of Stallions in Canada.

these for half their real value for cash or short term notes and some cash. This is a rare opportunity to get a high-class breeding horse in the raw at a price that will mean money to the buyer. Special inducements will be made to a rancher or farmer who could handle a number of these good colts.

We also have a number of well-bred Clydesdale Stallions taken in exchange that are sure foal getters, real draft horses and nearly all licensed in Saskatchewan. We are clearing these out at from \$250 to \$600. We give a guarantee with the horse.

SEE OUR EXHIBIT OF STALLIONS AT EDMONTON AND CALGARY SHOWS

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Livestock

FOR SCOURS IN CALVES

The first thing is to remove the cause and then give them lime water in the milk. Two tablespoonfuls twice a day for a calf two months old and for larger calves half a cupful. Make the lime water by putting a handful of lime into a pail of water; when it has slacked and settled pour off the clear portion and bottle it for future use.

DIFFICULTIES OF BREEDERS

The breeding of scrub stock is, in these days, a misfortune in itself, but pure-bred breeding is frequently wrought with adversities which are unknown to the owners of common and ill-bred animals. In order to bring pedigreed animals to a high degree of excellence, or to induce females to make for themselves creditable records the herdsman is often overly kind. His charges are often pampered, highly fed, not exercised sufficiently and generally subjected to trying treatment. The Hereford breeders of England have a sane method of handling their breeding stock which is worthy of commendation. The Secretary of the Society, writing in defense of the breed says, "I should also point out that Herefordshire breeders of late years have practically ceased feeding females for show purposes and keep their breeding cows in ordinary store condition, letting them live out in the open most of the year, to which practice may be attributed the singular immunity of the breed from tuberculosis and other diseases." The climate of England permits the animals to remain out a longer period of the year than is the case in Canada. Nevertheless herds in this country can be kept in store condition, by feeding on succulent and nourishing feeds and giving plenty of exercise. Many herds are properly and skillfully managed, but there are too many which are not. Many of the herds at the institutional farms and at experiment stations in Canada have suffered from tuberculosis, contagious abortion, failure to breed, and other misfortunes from which many of the best practical breeders cannot claim immunity. If some of the most successful stockmen and our Colleges, with the information they have at their disposal, meet with these obstacles surely the amateur can be pardoned. What is needed is a saner method of caring for livestock, more thorough ventilation of the stables, more outdoor life, the exercise of more precaution when introducing new animals into the herd, greater care when sires stand for service and females from the surrounding community are brought to the place and the practice of more preventive measures during parturition.

T. B. and Contagious Abortion

Tuberculosis has gained a strong hold on the livestock of this country, the inspection in slaughter houses reveals that fact. It has made business with breeders across the border difficult on account of the imposed restrictions, and yet livestock men generally do not consider it seriously. If they did they would allow more sunlight into their stables, and would install more efficient systems of ventilation.

Contagious abortion during the last five years has been the means of delaying progress in many herds, and it is still working unrecognized on many farms. Our duly qualified veterinarians cannot agree on any treatment of the disease, so breeders should fortify against it in every possible way, by prevention and disinfection. Allow only females to be brought to the bull which are known to be from herds above suspicion. Watch cautiously for premature births, burn the foetus, if impossible to make it live, and isolate the dam at once from her mates. Disinfect her stall and any place she has been previous to and subsequent to the time of abortion or premature birth of the calf. Abortion in its contagious form is a scourge of the worst kind and should be most carefully guarded against.

Failure to breed is sometimes the result of excessive pampering and kindness. Animals kept in a healthy, vigorous condition and not fat usually give

no trouble provided the heifers are bred before they get too old.

These three misfortunes which may befall a pure bred herd are serious in the extreme. Many breeders have felt their influence and have suffered therefrom. Those who have not yet known the losses resulting from these diseases or conditions of the herd should so manage their herds that they may not. Prevention is better than any cure.

WHY COWS ARE UNPROFITABLE

Cows may be poor because (1) they lack breeding and individuality; (2) they are underfed; (3) they are bred too young; (4) they lack care and are poorly managed; (5) because of disease, especially abortion; (6) or because they are not persistent milkers. Any of these factors or a combination of several of them is the general reason for low producers.

These conclusions were drawn at the University of Missouri College of Agriculture, as a result of studying the records of Missouri cow testing associations. To increase the production of herds it is evident that records must be kept, and those cows which do not have the ability to produce profitably must be eliminated to give the others a fair chance through proper feed, care and management. Experience has taught that few farmers will keep these records themselves and that the most practical means of getting them is to organize a cow testing association and employ a tester.

Improvement in dairy cattle increases the actual value per cow, decreases the cost of production and increases the profit to the farmer.

The following are things that go to make good cows: (1) good breeding (good sires); (2) proper development of the heifers; (3) not breeding heifers too young; (4) liberal and proper feeding; (5) accurate records; (6) good care; (7) healthy cows.

BEST AGE TO BREED HEIFERS

The age at which a heifer should be bred depends somewhat on the breed and on the manner in which she has been fed. Dr. C. H. Eckles, who has conducted experiments along this line with dairy cattle reports his tests show that Holstein heifers heavily fed matured 112 days earlier than those fed lightly. It is his opinion that when properly fed the best age for a Holstein heifer to freshen is 28 to 30 months. Calving at an extremely early age retards development, but there is no advantage to be derived in delaying too long.

FEED FOALS WELL

For the best development of horse stock the foal should be well fed. It should be encouraged to eat early, and when it begins to nibble at the mare's feed, a low feed box should be erected out of the reach of the mother, where the young animal can be fed regularly. A mixture of ground oats and bran, or a mixture of ground oats and bran or oil meal, is a good feed during the summer and early fall.

The young colt must be encouraged to eat, exercise, rest and grow. If the mare and foal are turned to pasture, exercise and rest are provided naturally. Although the grass is provided, the foal should receive grain (a mixture of crushed oats and bran) once or twice daily, either in a creep in the pasture, or to be fed in the barn, unless the mare is a heavy sucker. If the mare must work, keep the foal in a well fenced lot or paddock, or in a good box stall that is ventilated and well lighted. The colt should not follow the mare at work. Careful management of the mare is essential while she is suckling her foal. She should not be given too rich feed, turned too suddenly to pasture or brought in too hot and tired to her hungry colt. An evenly regulated supply of milk, uniform in quantity and quality, is needed. To secure such a flow of milk the mare's feed should be regulated. Avoid sudden changes of any kind and shield her from too exhausting work. Probably the best feeds for the mare are corn,

FARMERS! BREED PERCHERONS

Percheron Sires excel all other breeds in impressing their desirable qualities indelibly on their offspring. They have demonstrated this when crossed on both a small cayuse mare and big pure bred mares of other breeds.

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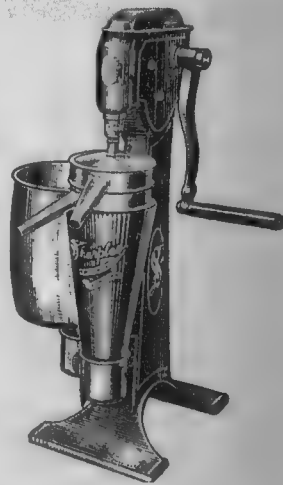
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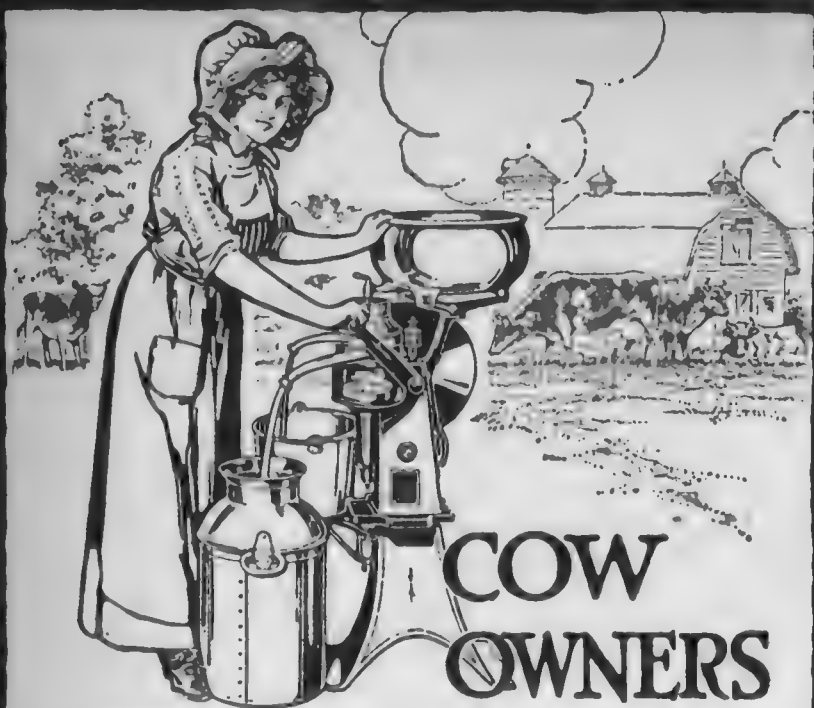


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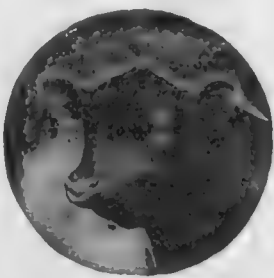
For sixteen years of International Livestock Exposition history at Chicago, the various beef breeds have competed against each other on an equal footing. On 10 occasions out of the 16 one breed has triumphed over all others for the Grand Championship for single steer, 2 of these 10 being Canadian bred and fed; on 13 out of 18 occasions the Grand Championship for Fat Carlot was won by the same breed; and in 15 out of 16 contests the same breed won over all others on Carcass. That breed is the

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PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

oats, bran, mixed clover and timothy or alfalfa hay. The mare and her foal should have access to water and salt whenever possible.

By weaning time the colt should be eating grain and grass or hay. Under careful management, there will be little trouble in weaning the foal. The mare and colt should be separated, and the mare milked by hand to prevent caking of the udder. In the meantime the colt should receive plenty of feed and water, and should be kept in a well fenced lot, paddock, pasture, or a good box stall where there is plenty of fresh air and where exercise comes naturally. —Missouri College of Agriculture.

SHALL WE EAT HORSE MEAT?

The horse is one of the cleanest of domestic animals. It is less subject to disease than most animals. It is a very particular animal in the selection of the food which it will eat. For many years European countries have used horse flesh, and in recent years markets for selling horse flesh have appeared in a number of the larger American cities. There are three markets in St. Louis where horse flesh can be purchased.

A good healthy horse, sixteen years old, was slaughtered a short time ago at the University of Missouri College of Agriculture, and the meat given to persons in Columbia who wished to compare the taste and palatability of horse flesh. Where persons partook of the meat without being aware that it was horse meat, no objection was raised, and uniformly it was pronounced to be good meat, although a little tough and dry. Some of these same persons, when informed that it was horse meat could not bring themselves to try another portion. There has been a strong prejudice against the use of horse flesh because of man's association with the horse. At one time it was thought a sacrilege to rob Old Dobbin of his hide before burial. That prejudice has well nigh passed away.

It is doubtful if it will pay to produce horse flesh primarily for human consumption. There are many horses in the country too small for efficient service as draft animals which, in these times of meat shortage, might perhaps well be slaughtered for human food. In every large city there are many cases annually where young fat horses are injured by falling on the slippery pavement. Such animals could be slaughtered at once for food. It is far more humane to slaughter the old family horse for food than to sell him for five or ten dollars to a huckster who will half starve and mistreat him for a year or two and then turn him out to die.

The horse has not been bred as has the beef animal for the distribution of fat through the lean muscles, and therefore, horse meat will be dryer when cooked than beef. In the old horse the meat would be perhaps as tough as the meat of the old cow, but probably not more so. As a roast or pot roast, horse flesh is very palatable. The fillet steaks of the sixteen-year-old horse were as tender and juicy as the epicure could desire.

BLIND TEATS

The term "Blind Teat" is applied to all cases where the milk cannot be withdrawn from the udder owing to some obstruction in the teats. The obstruction to the passage of the milk from the teat may be due to the formation of a small lump or growth in the milk duct, and also to the lining membrane of the duct becoming thickened. Where the obstruction is due to a small growth, it can be felt as a small firm lump about the size of a pea inside of the teat. When due to thickening of the lining membrane it can be felt as a quill-like obstruction extending up the centre of the teat. The causes of such obstructions are sometimes due to injuries, and are often the results of inflammation of the udder.

The common methods employed of piercing the duct of the teat by passing a stocking needle, or a wire, etc., up the centre of the teat may be tried but they are, in many cases, not successful. As a rule, a special operation is necessary, which requires an incision being made at the side of the teat and the obstruction dissected out. This operation can only be properly done by a

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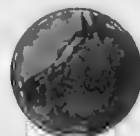
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veterinary surgeon and should not be attempted by anyone else.

DAILY RATION TO COLTS

The feeds were charged at current prices and pasturage cost \$1.00 per head per month. The following table gives a daily winter ration that was fed the colts:—

Daily Rations for Colts

| Age Months | Oat lbs. | Chop lbs. | Bran lbs. | Hay lbs. | Al'fa lbs. | Oat Sh'ves |
|----------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|------------|
| 5 to 10..... | 2½ | 1 | 4 | 3 | ½ | |
| 17 to 22..... | 4 | 1 | 10 | — | 1 | |
| *22 to 34..... | 4 | 1 | — | — | 1 | |

*In pasture during the day.

When in the stable the colts were fed 3 times daily. The animals were watered before feeding and salt was given twice per week, and on two evenings of the week boiled feed was substituted for the chop. The first colts raised on the Station were put out in the pasture with the work horses during the winter and only stabled at nights. Latterly, the colts have been kept in the barn during the first and second winters, and excepting for an hour's exercise each day in the paddock. The third winter they have been allowed to run in the pasture during the day. Colts



Prof. Wade Toole

Recently appointed Professor of Animal Husbandry at the Ontario Agricultural College in Succession to Prof. Geo. E. Day, who resigned to become secretary of The Canadian Short-horn Breeders' Association. For some years, he has been editor of The Farmers' Advocate, London, Ont.

raised in recent years weighed at least from 100 to 150 pounds, at maturity, heavier than the first colts, indicating the advisability of stabling for young colts.

While the feeds outlined in the above table have given good results, there is a possibility that an increase in these amounts would be found profitable, and it is planned to carry on some experiments in this connection in the near future.

Wintering Idle Work Horses

The plan for wintering idle work horses at the Station consists in turning the horses out in the pasture during the day and stabling them in a well ventilated stable at night. The animals received 4 pounds of oat chop. One-half is given to them in the morning before turning out and the other half when they are put in the barn at night. A feed of straw is given at night, and what is not eaten is used for bedding the animals the following night. Boiled feed is used to replace the evening meal on two days per week. The animals receive salt twice a week and are watered in the morning and again in the evening.

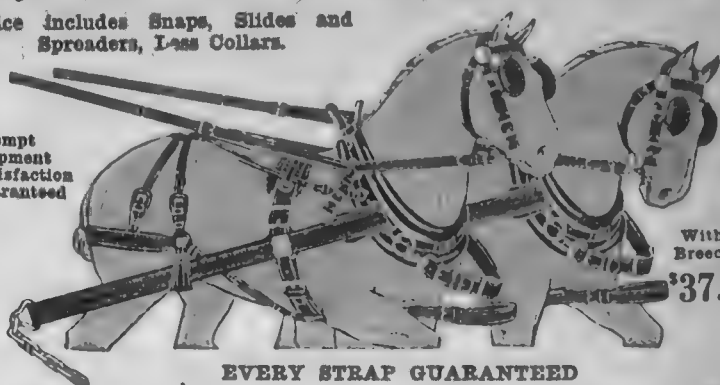
In seasons when oat sheaves are available the animals are given two pounds of chop in the morning and an oat sheaf at night. During the winter of 1916-17 eight work horses were fed in this way at a cost of 7.3 cents per day. The animals were in good condition in the fall and during the winter lost an average of 21 pounds each. The average cost for 4 winters is 8½ cents per day, with an average gain during this time of .04 pounds per day.

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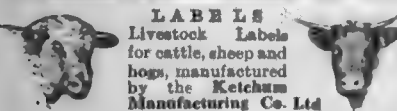
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ment except that they usually receive approximately one-third more grain. The horses in winter experiments have almost invariably been in reasonably good condition. Where horses are thin in the fall no doubt it would be advisable to feed them well during the first month or six weeks after the seasons work was over.

Horses that are out every day during the winter take considerable exercise, consequently do not require the same amount of attention in hardening for the spring work, as horses that have been kept in the stable all winter. In order to complete the experiment the horses are usually kept on the pasture until March 31st. By that time there



Lancaster Pride, Champion and Highest Priced Shorthorn Bull at Calgary. Sold for \$1,075 by Hon. Duncan Marshall to Sharp Bros., Stettler.

is usually considerable teaming work and by seeding time the horses are ready for the season's work. If the snow has been deep during the winter and the weather unusually severe an increased amount of grain is fed during a part of March.—W. H. Tinline, Scott Experimental Farm, Sask.

The Calgary Bull Sale

Continued from Page 11

The top price of the sale was made by the Curtice Cattle Co., of Calgary, on Beau Donald 199 by Beau Donald 187 and out of Perfection Flower. He was the champion Hereford of the show and brought \$3,200 from W. M. Parslow, Calgary. Another Curtice bull Beau Perfection 65 brought \$1,575 and still another \$1,530. The Curtice Co. averaged \$979.30 on 13 bulls.

The district of Olds, Alberta did itself proud in winning championships and establishing record prices for Shorthorns and Aberdeen-Angus. The Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture brought from his farm near Olds a fine selection of young bulls, among them two very choice ones

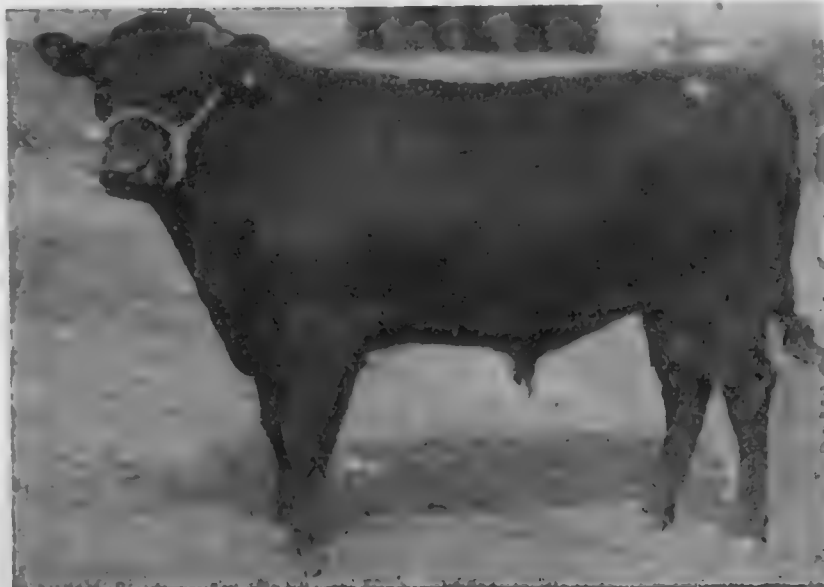
Lancaster Pride, a straight Lancaster-bred bull by Greengill Sceptre and out of Lancaster Blossom and also Columbia Wonder, a Matchless bred bull. Lancaster Pride was the champion bull of the show and is a beautiful 13-months-old calf with good scale, quality and lots of character. He brought \$1,075 from Sharp Bros., Stettler, who also bought Columbia Wonder at \$700. Many thought the latter an even superior bull to the champion and certainly he was superior in a number of points. The production of two such bulls as these in the ring by the Minister of Agriculture is not only a real credit to him but is a real indication of the interest of Mr. Marshall

in progressive agriculture and stock raising in which so much of the future of Alberta depends. Just in passing it may be observed that indications point to the probability of this farm producing some stock of even considerably higher character than those shown, for he has a choice selection of cows and a beautiful young bull Dale Viscount, by Double Dale, by Avondale and out of a Cumberland's Last dam. This is one of the most beautiful and promising young bulls ever seen in Canada and stood second in his class last fall at the Chicago International.

The Champion Angus Bull

The champion Angus bull of the show was Glencarnock Donald by Pride Lad of Homer and from Rugby Nancy 6301. He was contributed by A. E. Noad of Olds and bred by J. D. McGregor, Brandon. S. G. Cowan, Louisana, Alta., paid \$1,250 for him. He is the highest priced Aberdeen-Angus bull ever sold at public auction anywhere in Canada.

Chas. Beeching of Nanton, secretary of the Shorthorn Association of Alberta, sold Gainford Duke for \$1,000 to A. Pelletier, Pincher Creek. James



Glencarnock Donald, the Highest Priced Angus Bull in the Calgary Sale Sold by A. E. Noad, Olds, Alta., to S. G. Cowan, Louisana, Alta., for \$1,250. This is the highest priced Angus Bull ever sold at Public Auction in Canada.

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Joint Ill, Blood Poison and
Leakage of the Navel in
Colts, and Blood Poison in
Distemper. Satisfaction
guaranteed or money re-
funded. "Jointine" should
be kept on hand, as it is
harder to cure if not given
in time. Put up in tablet
form; easy to give; given
internally. If your druggist don't keep it, order
direct. Mailed to any country upon receipt of price,
\$5 per box. Testimonials upon request.
T. D. BOWMAN

Trade Mark
Reg. in U.S. and
Canada
BOONE, NEB.

"Cant-Sag" Gates

At Home-Made Gate Prices
Send for our latest catalog—
pick out the gates you want
TRY THEM **FREE 30 Days**

If pleased, keep them. If not,
send them back and we'll pay
the freight both ways.



Last Three Times As Long

as iron, gas pipe, and wire gates, and costs even
less than home made all-wood gates. They can't
sag, drag, warp or twist. Made with 8 inch boards,
double bolted between 8 angle steel uprights. No
wood joints to collect moisture and rot. No nails
to gather rust or pull out.

Guaranteed Five Years

We'll furnish you complete gates ready to hang or
just the Gate Steels, hinges, bolts, etc.—everything
but the boards. You can put up your own Cant-Sag
Gates if you wish and save money. Postal brings
free catalog. Write for it today.

RADFORD-WRIGHT COMPANY, Ltd., Winnipeg, Can.

"Cant-Sag" Gates

Burns of Hanna had one of the choicest lots of bulls in the sale. Their fitting was exceptional and he realized accordingly. His five bulls brought an average of \$534 and two of these netted \$700 each. James Sharp, Lacombe, had a good bunch of 76 well-fitted roan bulls that averaged \$358.35. S. M. Mace of High River did unusually well, averaging \$450.30 on 19 good Herefords, while Jas. McD. Davidson, Coaldale, got the high average of \$333.90 on 23. Frank Collicutt averaged \$390.40 on 24 but for the quality of his bulls he should have had considerably more money. His Willow Spring Roy, Al-



Getting the Most Out of your Team

Make their work easier. They are faithful friends and deserve the best treatment.

MICA AXLE GREASE

"Use half as much as any other"

Lightens the load. The mica forms a smooth, hard surface on the spindles and the grease keeps it there. Mica Grease gives the effect of roller bearings and reduces unnecessary strain on your team.

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

"Lengthens leather life"

Is the best harness life insurance on the market. It overcomes the worst enemies of leather—water and dirt. Leaves your harness soft, pliable and waterproof. A pure mineral oil free from acids and cannot injure the leather.

Sold in standard sized packages by live dealers everywhere.

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BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES



Food Will Win the War

Serve your country and yourself by raising FOOD on the fertile plains of Western Canada. The Canadian Pacific Railway makes it easy for you to begin. Lands \$11 to \$30 an acre; irrigated land up to \$50; 20 years to pay. Loan to assist settlers on irrigated lands. Get full particulars and free illustrated literature from

ALLAN CAMERON, Gen'l Supt. C.P.R. Lands
908 1st St. East, CALGARY

berta-bred champion and reserve of the show brought \$600 and was dirt cheap at that figure.

Largest Sellers and Prices Paid

Below are the names of some of the largest contributors to the sale with the number of animals and the averages made. All are from Alberta:—

Aberdeen-Angus

| Name | No. Sold | Av'ge. Price |
|------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| C. H. Richardson, Bowden. | 13 | \$335.40 |
| F. Shakelton, Olds | 6 | 252.50 |
| Frazier & King, Cochrane | 9 | 180.00 |
| T. Henderson, Lacombe | 3 | 323.75 |
| L. Hutchinson, Duhamel | 3 | 270.00 |
| R. B. Lea, Coaldale | 5 | 233.00 |
| J. G. McCullough, Blackfelds | 6 | 335.00 |
| A. E. Noad, Olds | 8 | 386.87 |

Herefords

| Name | No. Sold | Av'ge. Price |
|--------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| W. M. Parslow, Calgary | 4 | 357.00 |
| Pym Bros., Mirror | 7 | 340.70 |
| A. Robertson, Westcott | 14 | 324.65 |
| W. M. Williams, Bawlf | 5 | 374.00 |
| T. Baird & Son, Red Willow | 14 | 295.70 |
| Herman Coles, Strome | 4 | 320.00 |
| Frank Collicutt, Calgary | 24 | 390.40 |
| S. Capithorne, Calgary | 14 | 219.30 |
| Coughlin, Bros., Nanton | 5 | 247.00 |
| Fred Cowman, Cremona | 8 | 386.25 |
| Curtice Cattle Co., Calgary | 13 | 979.30 |
| J. McD. Davidson, Coaldale | 23 | 333.90 |
| Dept. of Agriculture, Edmonton | 3 | 533.30 |
| C. H. Douglas, Bassano | 4 | 195.00 |
| A. Fletcher, Mound | 4 | 303.75 |
| S. M. Mace, High River | 19 | 450.30 |
| W. D. McLennan, Calgary | 18 | 204.40 |

Shorthorns

| Name | No. Sold | Av'ge. Price |
|------------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| W. C. Rickard, Airdrie | 18 | 205.25 |
| Jas. Sharp, Lacombe | 6 | 358.35 |
| Wm. Sharp, Lacombe | 10 | 250.00 |
| A. E. Shuttleworth & Sons, Blackie | 17 | 263.80 |
| W. N. Simon, Didsbury | 11 | 241.50 |
| H. Talbot, Lacombe | 6 | 267.50 |
| P. Talbot & Son, Lacombe | 5 | 340.00 |
| J. L. Walters, Clive | 25 | 282.50 |
| Jas. Wilson, Innisfail | 6 | 211.60 |
| C. Beeching, Nanton | 6 | 365.00 |
| A. H. Bolton, Lacombe | 7 | 270.00 |
| T. E. Bowman, Aldersyde | 5 | 153.00 |
| P. M. Bredt & Co., Calgary | 8 | 187.50 |
| James Burns, Hanna | 5 | 534.00 |
| C. P. R. Natural Resources Dept. | 9 | 145.50 |
| H. S. Currie, Castor | 6 | 405.00 |
| S. R. English, Lanuke | 7 | 135.10 |
| A. S. Fowler, Mazeppa | 8 | 220.60 |
| W. L. Fowler, Mazeppa | 9 | 200.50 |
| A. B. Gillies, Cloun Bar | 3 | 508.30 |
| O. Gilmore, Nevis | 5 | 173.00 |
| J. Kirby, Heart Lake | 7 | 215.00 |
| R. Knights & Sons, Calgary | 6 | 169.00 |
| A. W. Latimer, Bowden | 12 | 263.00 |
| C. F. Lyall, Strome | 8 | 236.25 |
| Hon. D. Marshall, Olds | 8 | 417.50 |

Some Big Buyers

Three auctioneers, J. W. Durno, Calgary; S. Paisley, Lacombe and Earl F. Gartin, Burney, Indiana, did the selling. The importation of a man from United States was a necessity and he did good work. Both Durno and Gartin did well in the ring. It would not come amiss for some auctioneers to make a closer study of breed history and values. The time has come in this country when a knowledge of pedigrees should form an indispensable part of an auctioneer's equipment for selling pure-bred stock.

The arrangements for the sale were perfect, as such things usually are when handled by E. L. Richardson, and the despatch of work in the office for the convenience of the sellers, buyers and press was to the ring's taste.

Some of the Largest Buyers

Below are given the names of a few of the largest buyers:—

Flowerree Sheep & Horse Co., Lowry, Montana, bought 8 for \$2,410; J. A. Markle, Red Deer, bought 14 for \$3,950 for the different Indian agencies; Maunsell Bros., Brocket, bought 8 for \$1,880; Sutherland Canadian Lands Co., Brooks, bought 6 for \$1,405; George Maraselyka, Holden, Alta., bought 8 for \$1,410; W. M. Lauder, Quilchena, B.C., bought 9 for \$2,180; Douglas Lake Cattle Co., Ltd., Douglas Lake, B.C., bought 14 for \$4,690; British Columbia Fruitlands, Ltd., Kamloops, bought 9 for \$2,085; R. L. Clark, Nicola, B.C., bought 3 for \$1,195.

What is the Incubator Method of Raising Chicks?



The development of the incubator to its present state of efficiency gives a means of chicken-raising that is very profitable and pleasant—a means of hatching that ensures your having chicks to sell when the market is high.

Briefly the incubator method is simply placing the eggs in an even temperature with good ventilation for 21 days. That sounds simple doesn't it? The few minutes attention an incubator needs once a day is not sufficient to interfere with your regular work.

If an incubator is built right it will hatch every fertile egg placed in it. Here we give a general idea of the interior of a good incubator:

The heating system, experience has proved, is best that employs hot running water through copper coils, the heat itself coming from the lamp on the outside of the machine where it is fireproof and easy to look after. The heat regulator should be automatic in operation and of such make as to be absolutely dependable.

The egg chamber should be made of some close grained wood—white

pine is best, because it retains heat and is odorless. Walls should be double thickness with a space between packed with a non-conductor. There should be a height of at least 14 inches from floor to top so as to permit plenty of fresh air getting to the coming chicks. The door will have double glass, puttied in.

A good incubator will include thermometers, moisture pans, egg and nursery trays, egg testers, etc.

The Coupon will bring you information about the U.G.G. Incubator.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

WINNIPEG REGINA
SASKATOON CALGARY

COUPON

United Grain Growers Ltd.,
Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary.

Please tell me about the U.G.G. Incubator.

Name

Address



PURE BRED CATTLE

We have for sale a carload each of Hereford, Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus Bulls and Cows. Many of the cows have calves at foot. These cattle have all been selected from some of the best herds in the State of Iowa.

PRICES REASONABLE

GEO. F. WILSON

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SHORTHORNS For Profits

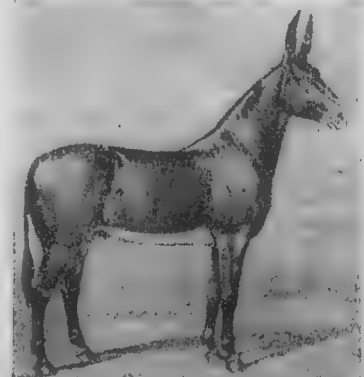


Shorthorn steers dressed the highest percentage at the Chicago International in 1917. Shorthorn steers are preferred by the largest buyers of feeders on the Chicago market. Shorthorn steers show greatest weight for age.

THE BREED FOR FARM OR RANCH
DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

W. A. DRYDEN, Pres., Brooklyn, Ont. G. E. DAY, Sec., Guelph, Ont. 10

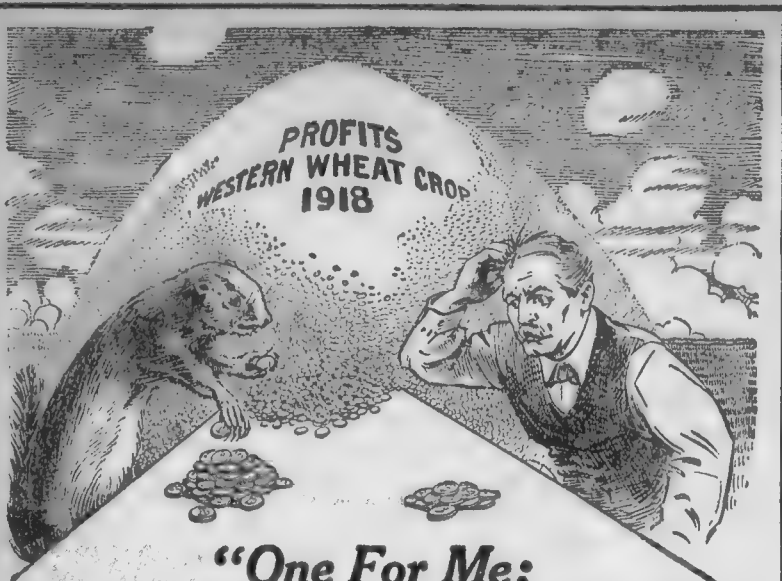
Write the Secretary for free Publications.



Mammoth Jack

This is a choice Jack—for sale on good terms to a good man if taken quickly. Owner leaving for coast. Write now to

W. G. Montgomery
DELORAIN, MAN.



"One For Me; And One For You; And One For Me"

Mr. Gopher gets the big end of it every time; and Mr. Farmer has to take what Mr. Gopher does not care to eat. But when Mr. Farmer uses

"GOPHERCIDE"

"It Gets The Gophers, Every Time"

Then Mr. Farmer gets all his wheat, because Mr. Gopher has passed away—with all his family and his friends.

"Gophercide" is soluble strychnine—with the bitter taste completely disguised—that dissolves completely in warm water without the aid of acids or vinegar. Wheat soaked in "Gophercide" retains its deadly poison until eaten, and gets the gopher every time.

Get it now—poison some wheat—and sprinkle it about the gopher holes before the wheat begins to show above ground.

At all dealers and druggists. Made by

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada Limited, Montreal.

Western Branches:

Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Nelson, Vancouver and Victoria.

13

Western King Manufacturing Company, Ltd.
Guarantee
 This guarantee is made by the Western King Manufacturing Company, Ltd. in connection with the sale of their famous Master Mechanic Overalls. It is a guarantee of the quality of the overalls and the satisfaction of the buyer. If the overalls are not satisfactory, the buyer may return them for a full refund of the purchase price. This guarantee is valid for a period of one year from the date of purchase.

**—and here's
Your Guarantee—**

You'll find this ironclad, written guarantee in the hip pocket of every MASTER MECHANIC OVERALL. Master Mechanic Overalls would give just as satisfactory service without the guarantee—but we feel that discriminating buyers are entitled to this protection.

"MASTER MECHANIC" OVERALLS

Look for the guarantee and you need look no further—you can't find better than

MASTER MECHANIC OVERALLS.

Guaranteed by Your Dealer and the Manufacturers

Western King Manufacturing Co., Limited, Winnipeg

PERCHERONS—BELGIANS—SHIRES As a producer of Champions this herd has no superior. My 5-year-old 2250 lb. stallion won First and Grand Championship over all ages at the 1917 Nebraska, South Dakota and Iowa Inter-State Fairs. This is a dependable farm to come to for young stallions to grow into money, mature 2000 and 2200 lb. stallions ready for heavy stand, young registered mares in foal to Champion sires. 60 stallions and 75 mares for sale. FRED CHANDLER, R7, CHARITON, IOWA. Direct Below St. Paul.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



Miss Veta Lindsay

This enquiry came from a man returning home from his labors, early one summer evening last year.

"Why, they're them there German and Austrian women. You read about them working on the land in their own country, guess they are doing the same here, war economy kind of thing for their own needs, queer creatures aint they? Husky looking, too."

So the conversation continued between the two men on the street car. Presently, when nearing the land under cultivation two more "German and Austrian women" arose from a seat just behind these men. They were dressed in blue overalls and carried themselves in a very workmanlike manner, carrying wicked-looking weapons of torture. Upon closer investigation these proved to be quite harmless garden hoes. The amazement of the men amused the rest of the passengers, as they had no idea they were in such close proximity to alien enemies.

For once, the passersby were wrong. These women working on the land were patriotic business girls, who spent their days working in offices, and stores, and teaching in schools. Instead of going to the golf links, and tennis courts during the summer evenings, they were exercising with the hoe, and growing potatoes to help increase production. For one day last April one of Calgary's business girls became panic stricken with the awful shortage of food, and felt that there were other women who were working on office stools and behind counters who would be willing to go on the land during the evenings and grow something that would help increase production. The matter was then taken up by the press, and quite a number of women came forward and offered to do this work.

An Organization Formed

A meeting was called, and of the number present quite a large percentage indicated their willingness to do what they could. Then an organization was formed, more or less on military lines. It was named the Calgary Business Womens' National Service Corps. Several land owners offered their land for cultivation, and also the city offered

Calgary's Land Army

Which Helps Win the War by Raising Food Ammunition

By
Veta
Lindsay

Secretary
of the
Corps

"What's them women doing over there, I want to know."

its help. It was requested that the city farm grant the use of three acres of land for the purpose of growing potatoes, on the condition that the methods of cultivation meet with the approval of the city. This was sanctioned by the city, and the three acres were loaned to the organization to be cultivated. Several city farm officials gave instruction at the beginning, as most of the members were absolute novices in regard to agricultural work. The City Farm Department also sold the seed potatoes to the organization as at that time it was rather late to start and there was a scarcity of good seed potatoes. There were three kinds used, the Round Red, Lily White and Early Harvest. The Round Red turned out the best, but the Lily White were the largest potatoes although not so prolific as the others. The price paid was \$1.75 per bushel and 15 bushel to the acre was an average.

The land which was cultivated was just raw prairie land, and therefore very heavy to work. The City had it plowed before it was handed over to be worked, but the girls decided to have it disced again. Several times it was gone over. That of course had to be paid for by the organization.

It took some hard work to make the trenches to drop the potatoes into. And during the two weeks that it took the girls to put these potatoes in, there was much back aching, and many grunts and groans heard in various offices. The public was rather skeptical at first, but eventually they took it seriously, and folk would often drive out in their cars to "see the girls working." You may be sure if there were any available helpers they were at once commandeered for work, or else they would move away pretty quickly. However, if they did not help that night, they would come back another evening in working togs, and join in the work. Also there were a few men from the various offices who had been recruited by some of the stenographers to give a hand occasionally.

Potato Production Platoons

The work was divided into sections, a lieutenant being in charge of each section. There were three sections, one Sunday school section, one Community section, where all worked together, and the other Individual section, where each girl had a small piece to work for herself.

After the potatoes were planted and until the time for the potatoes to be hoed arrived, the girls had a little time for other things. The rows were then cultivated by a cultivating machine, and afterwards the girls went over them with the hoes, but this did not take very much time or work.

When these mundane but very necessary tubers were ready to be taken up, a special effort was made through the press to enlist volunteer aid, and quite



AT THE END OF A PERFECT DAY
This photo was taken late one Saturday afternoon during the digging season.

A few interested Calgarians lent their assistance. Seeing that the girls only had Saturday afternoons free, and the evenings were short, it meant that only sufficient potatoes had to be dug up which the workers could gather in, as of course any left exposed would get frozen and there would be waste. It took two Saturday afternoons, the machine working during the mornings,

It is not only good business but necessary precaution to have your will made. Don't put it off. Get Bax Legal Will Form from stationers, 35c. Be sure it's a Bax—simple—full direction and specimen will-to guide you.

Cream and Eggs Wanted

Ship your cream and eggs to us. Nearly \$50,000 distributed co-operatively among our customers last year.

Market your produce on the co-operative basis. Quality recognized in payment.

We have cans and egg cases for sale to customers.

Our aim—Greater Production, Conservation and Service.

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Limited

Regina Sask.



Your Ford Can Do This

Switch from a pleasure car to a high-grade practical proven tractor in a few minutes. Every inch of this

FORD-A-TRACTOR

With Enclosed Drive Gears

is of the very best material and workmanship. Guaranteed to do the work of 4 good horses. Special cooling system. Steel cut pinnions. Gears enclosed running in oil. Strength is the main feature—pulls two plows, a wagon, a binder, a spreader—anything you want. This attachment will satisfy you, and it's cheaper than any other.

Ask Us for Particulars.
AGENTS WANTED

J. D. ADSHEAD COMPANY
WINNIPEG CALGARY

CURRIE GOPHER KILLER

Not Poison nor Explosive, does not endanger the lives of your family or kill any stock or birds. Just gets the Gophers and gets them all at any time of the year.

Manufactured only by the
Great West Firework Co.
BRANDON, MAN.

so the girls could just go straight ahead and make the most of the time. It was decided better to pay for the hire of a machine than to do it all by hand.

The potatoes were stored at the City warehouse free, until they were disposed of. The wholesale houses purchased two tons at the prevailing price, the rest were disposed of locally. An electric lorry was hired from the city, and it took two tours round the city to deliver these orders. Two of the officers went round with the wagon to see that there were no mistakes in the orders. After clearing expenses the rest of the potatoes were handed over to one of the patriotic societies in the city, to be delivered to soldiers' families.

The crop did not come up to expectations, but seeing that it was a bad season all round this district for potatoes (being too dry) it compared very favorably with the rest of the potato crops. Five tons was the amount of production.

The number of members was about 45, no great effort being made during the season to obtain a large membership, as the idea was to set the example and indicate what could be done by business women, and show that they do not tire of propositions that entail hard work. But at the present time when it is so necessary for every one to do his or her bit, our business girls have shown that they are capable of carrying their work through to the finish.

Plans for the 1918 Season's Work

This year the food shortage is more serious, and every woman will have to do her part to help produce food. For that reason the business women's National Service Corps will go in for greater membership. After the first season's experience they are better able to undertake the work, and so become greater factors in production.

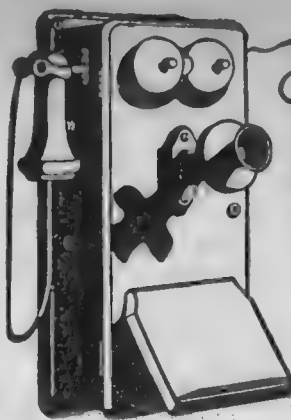
The intention this year is to have vacant lots to work in various parts of the city, as there was a great deal of time lost in getting to the land cultivated by them last year. It was situated far away from the principal residential districts. Three or four girls will work a 25 foot lot, one being in charge. There will also be inspectors who will visit the various gardens and see that everything is done in accordance with the rules of the organization. This year there will be other things grown besides potatoes—field peas and carrots, turnips, potatoes, etc. Hopes are high this year for a large production of vegetables.

The membership fee just covered the cost of potatoes. Last season it was \$1.00 per member. It has not been decided what it will be this season. Of course the uniform is optional, but the members prefer to work in overalls, and now that women's overalls are so easy to obtain, and have become so popular, it is really much better to work in them as skirts are inclined to impede the work.

The girls all felt very much better for getting out on to the land, and knew they were really doing something useful. It did not mean the elimination of all outdoor sport, but they had a clear conscience that they were entitled to it and were doing their duty, so they enjoyed their golf and tennis much more on that account. The esprit de corps was splendid, and no one could say that women do not get along together. All these members had lots of fun on the land, and thoroughly enjoyed the experience in spite of the fact that it was hard work.

At first many were very reluctant to be seen on the streets in overalls, so they would hurry along on fine evenings wearing rain coats, but towards the end they got over this, and did not mind being seen in man's attire. (There was no convenience to change one's raiment on the land).

The business women of Calgary hate Wilhelm, and intend to do everything they can to defeat his object. Mrs. Georgina Newhall one of Calgary's prominent ladies is the president. The members much appreciate her advice and assistance. Miss Veta Lindsay is the secretary and captain and Miss Dorothy Milligan is treasurer. Mrs. Hulbert, Miss Christie and Miss Puc did excellent work in the capacity of lieutenants.



The TELEPHONE for TOWN, VILLAGE and FARM

All over the Dominion—you will find these powerful instruments giving dependable service in all kinds of weather.

Stromberg-Carlson Independent Telephones

have such efficient talking and signaling ability that they are used almost exclusively by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission as well as by many cities and villages.

Large or small Telephone Systems planned and estimated without cost. On request our Engineers will show you how to get the best service at the least expense.

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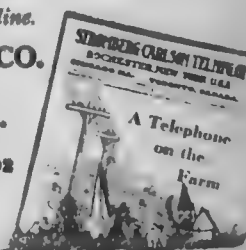
This 28-page book tells how to co-operate to organize, build and equip your own Telephone line and have real up-to-the-minute service. A Stromberg Telephone will bring more safety, comfort and efficiency into your home than anything else you can buy.

Write for Free Book and see how easy it is to start a line.

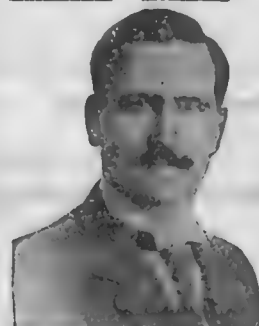
STROMBERG-CARLSON TELEPHONE CO.

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Manufacturers of Telephone Apparatus since 1892



Get My Special Offer



I have a Special Money Saving Offer to make to everyone interested in a High-Grade Separator

Don't think of buying a Cream Separator of any kind or from anybody without first getting my Special Money Saving Proposition which is good only until May 1st, 1918.

I have a big stock of my New Galloway Sanitary Cream Separators on hand that were built before the big rise in price, and I am going to not only give you the benefit of the old prices, but a Special Money Saving Proposition if you will send in your order now or before May 1st, 1918.

Now this is a straight business proposition. I have the machines on hand ready for immediate shipment. If you are needing or going to need a Cream Separator in the next six months, it will pay you to send in the coupon below and get my Special Money Saving Offer that will really save you cash money in your purchase.

But remember my offer is only good until May 1st, 1918, or so long as my present stock lasts, so it will be wise for you to write me at once, as it will not cost you anything to find out what my special offer is, but I guarantee it will save you actual cash money if you buy.



90 Days' Free Trial

The Lightest Running, Closest Skimming Machine Possible to Build

The Peer of Them All

You must mail this Coupon if you want My Special Offer

Free Catalogue

Besides the Special Money Saving Offer I will send you my latest Catalogue of "Everything Needed for the Farm." If you are interested in Gasoline Engines or Manure Spreaders, check the squares in the coupon so that I can send you my special literature and latest confidential price list on same.

The Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada Ltd.
WINNIPEG MAN.

Special Money Saving Price Coupon Mail to me today—NOW

WM. GALLOWAY CO., Winnipeg, Man.

I am interested. Please send me your new Cream Separator Book and Special Money Saving Offer, as advertised in The Grain Growers' Guide.

Name _____

Town _____

I am also interested in—

() Gasoline Engines Province _____

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CANADA MUSTERS HER MANHOOD



FOR the war against hunger as well as for the war against the Hun. For every Canadian fighting overseas, at least two on farms at home are serving none the less effectively because they wear neither uniforms nor marks of rank or valour.

Long and strenuous days are theirs, without leave or furlough! a steady drive through the daylight hours to keep the work abreast of the season, and save the crops so sorely needed to feed our fighting men.

Only those who spend such days can realize how good it feels to have a "wash-up" and a clean Gillette shave at night—or how it fits a man to enjoy the evening's rest or pleasure of the trip to town.

The busier you are going to be this

summer, the more you'll need a Gillette Safety Razor, with its clean, comfortable, five-minute shave. And the better you know and like good tools, the more you'll appreciate the simple mechanical perfection that gives the Gillette such a lead over every other razor.

The Gillette Safety Razor is made in several different styles, civilian and military. Choose one of the former for yourself and delight some soldier friend with a new Military Set. Your dealer can supply you at \$5.00 up.



STANDARD \$5.00

Gillette Safety Razor Co., of Canada, Limited

Office and Factory:
GILLETTE BLDG., MONTREAL.



BULL DOG \$5.00

Regulating Wheat Trade

Last week the Canadian Council of Agriculture held a special meeting in Winnipeg for the purpose of conferring with the Board of Grain Supervisors on a number of questions in connection with handling the wheat crop of 1918. The Board of Supervisors made a special request of the council to consider all phases of the question and present recommendations. After careful consideration the council made recommendations on the following points:—

1. That the Board of Supervisors should co-operate with the American authorities and also should use the existing organizations in Canada for handling grain as far as it was necessary and possible.

2. The council recommended that the board should continue the system of a fixed and flat price for wheat rather than a sliding scale. The flat price was recommended because it eliminated all speculation.

3. The council recommended that the provision for carrying charges on grain in country elevators should be extended to cover farmers' grain, special binned, in country elevators.

4. Another recommendation was that the Board of Supervisors should be given power to fix the price of flour so as to establish a proper relationship with the price of wheat and to protect the interests of the consumer.

Uniform Street Prices

5. The council also recommended that all country elevator operators be required to file with the board an official price list on street wheat and to maintain this price list at all their elevators. This was recommended because it has been found that some elevator companies are discriminating in the prices they are paying for wheat and it was felt advisable that the price should be the same everywhere.

6. The council recommended that the Board of Supervisors should consider fixing a minimum price for the 1919 wheat crop in order to encourage greater production and the breaking of new land this spring. The board in return asked the council to suggest a figure for a minimum price for 1919. After due consideration, however, the council decided it would be unwise for them to name any figure and preferred to leave the responsibility with the Board of Grain Supervisors.

7. When fixing the price for the 1918 crop the council recommended that the board should give careful consideration both to the interests of the producer and the consumer. They also suggested that in view of the increase in freight rates the board should make an extra allowance of two cents per bushel, which is the amount of the increase. Finally the board announced that the price for the 1918 crop would be the same as for the 1917 crop.

Stop Oat Speculation

8. In order to correct the oats and barley market the council recommended that the Board of Supervisors should consider some means of controlling the prices on all coarse grains. This is a more difficult matter than controlling the price of wheat, because there is not the export demand for the coarse grains and the Board of Supervisors made no promise in regard to the price of coarse grains. The council pointed out that there had been a great deal of speculation in the coarse grains last year. Farmers had sold in the fall at moderate prices and after the grain had passed out of the farmer's hands there had been an increase as high as 20 cents a bushel and even more which all went to the dealer.

At the request of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange the Canadian Council of Agriculture held a conference with the executive committee of the exchange on grain act amendments. It was found that most of the amendments recommended by the organized farmers were acceptable to the exchange. On some of the amendments however, there was a difference of opinion and these were given very careful discussion but were not all agreed upon.



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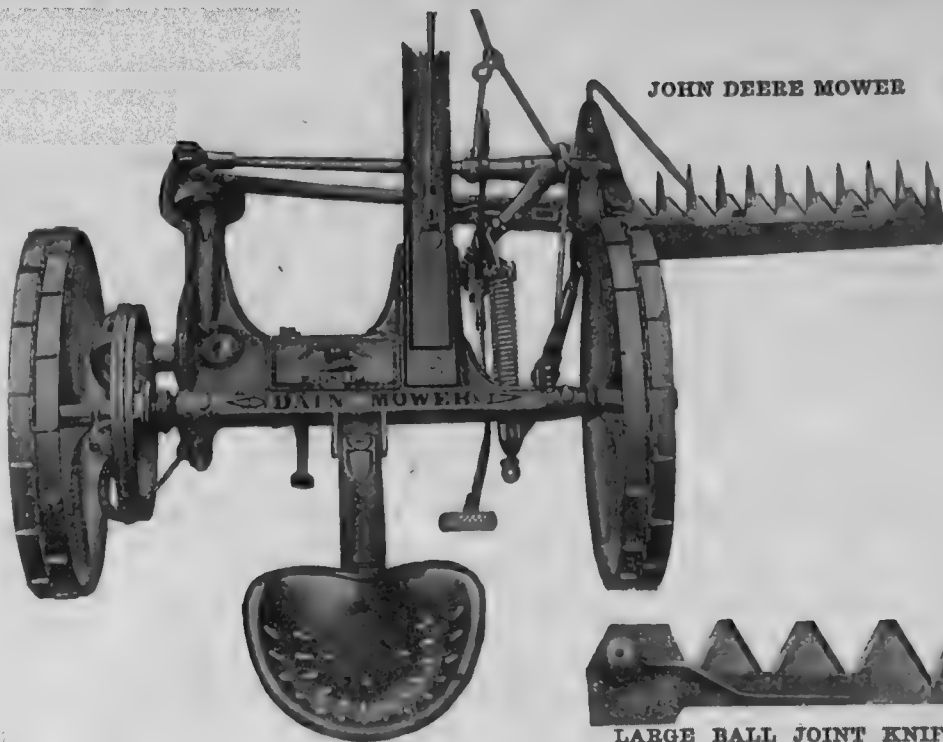
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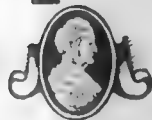
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The Grain Growers' Guide Winnipeg, Manitoba

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Repairing the Tractor

Detailed Instructions for Overhauling—When Repairs are Necessary

By JNO. J. WRIGHT

It is not the intention of this article to explain the principle of the gas engine, or to enter into a detailed description of the various types of engines in general use, but rather to help the tractor owner or operator to overhaul the tractor in preparation for the season's operations.

While it will be possible to cover but a portion of this broad subject in detail, the endeavor will be to give prominence to those points which generally need attention on a worn tractor. It may not be necessary to dismantle the entire engine, however. It is seldom that it is possible to remove any vital part without first going through a process of preparation which consists of stripping off all obstructions, fore and aft.

To begin with, all dirt and grease should be removed from every part of the engine, after having scraped off all the loose dirt; an old broom and half a pail of kerosene will make light work of removing the grease. Every part should be given a rigid inspection to locate worn or defective parts.

Remove the cylinder heads, using care not to break the gaskets, loosen the connecting rods, and pull the pistons, clean the carbon off the pistons and cylinder heads and out of the combustion chamber. Take the rings off the pistons, being careful to note the order in which they were on each piston. Care should be used to avoid breaking rings when lifting them out of the grooves; this may easily be done by the use of three or four shims of tin,

about half-an-inch in width, inserted under the points of the ring, then spaced around the piston at equal distances apart, thereby raising the ring up to the level of the piston surface, when it can easily be slipped over the grooves and off the piston. These means can be used equally well to replace rings on pistons.

Scrape the carbon out of the grooves. Examine the rings for wear, if they are narrower than the grooves, or if broken, replace with new ones. Fit new rings into the cylinder before putting them onto the pistons; if too large, file enough off the points to make a slight clearance.

Testing the Valves

Now test the valves, which can be done in most types of engines by pouring a little gasoline into the port leading from each valve to the manifold, if the gasoline leaks past the valve it should be ground. Where it is not possible to test in this manner the valve and seat should be examined. If they do not present a bright surface around the entire circumference they

will prove defective. See that valve springs have sufficient tension to close valves properly; if not they should be replaced. Valve guides also should be renewed if badly worn.

Cleaning the Cooling System

A matter of vital importance, especially in a water-cooled engine, and which is very often overlooked, is the cleaning of the cooling system. The water jackets should be thoroughly washed out, using a force pump and hose. Take a small rod to dislodge the mud and scale, at the same time forcing water into the jacket. Disconnect the piping and tap lightly to remove the scale, afterwards flushing it out with the force pump. Use the same means to wash the sediment out of the radiator or cooling water tank, after having opened the drain.

If a rotary circulating pump is used in the system examine the bearings, and if necessary repack the gland on the driving shaft. Where the pump is of the plunger type the plunger and valves should be replaced if considered to be defective.

Take all lost motion out of mechanism operating the plunger. No leak should be permitted to exist at any point, whether it be a water or oil-cooled motor.

The Lubricating System

The lubricating system should be put in first class shape. On it the life of the tractor depends, present and future. If it consists of a force feed pump the cover should be taken off and all dirt and foreign matter removed. After this uncouple all the distributing pipes at the pump end and pump a quantity of kerosene through the pump, discharging any dirt that may have lodged in the plunger barrels, at the same time making sure that each unit is working.

Connect the pipes again to their former positions on the pump and disconnect each one at the point where it enters the cylinder or bearing as the case may be. Force some kerosene through the pipes to remove the old oil which may have hardened while lying in the pipes. Stop every leak found in the pipes or connections. If the ratchet method is used to drive the pump see that the motion is not reduced through wear to pins and connecting bar between pump and propelling member. The spiral belt which is generally used on the rotary-driven pump should be made tight enough to guard against slipping.

Where lubrication is by the splash system clean out crank and cylinders, after having drained the crank case of oil, by filling with kerosene up to oil level and revolving crank shaft as rapidly as possible by hand, so that the splash from the kerosene will thoroughly clean cylinder walls and crank case. If a rotary or plunger oil-circulating pump is combined with the splash clean out the entire system; see that check valves or balls seat properly, that straining screens are not clogged, and that float or whatever means is used to indicate oil level is working freely.

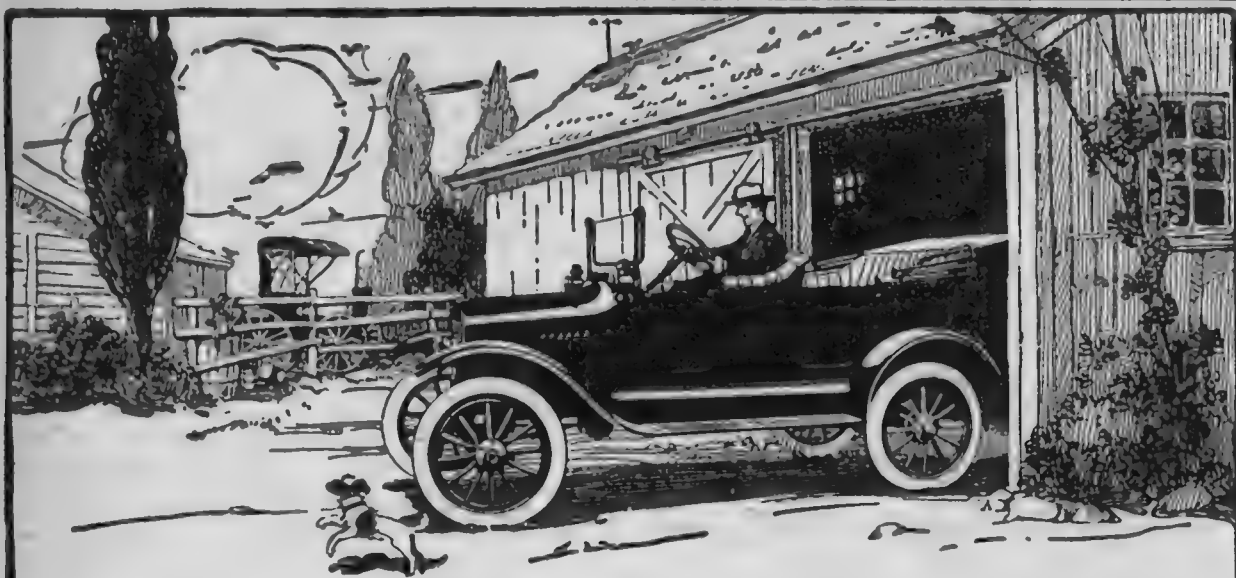
Putting Fuel System in Shape

The fuel system should be gone over, the pipes and tank cleaned; it may be necessary to remove the tank in order to get all the sediment drained out. It is not advisable to break the joints in the piping after they are once set, except where copper tubing is used, when it is much easier to make a leak-proof joint. Examine the pump. If plunger shows wear it should be renewed. Pack the gland, using graphite rolled wick of suitable size.

Where a mixer is used wash out the reservoir with kerosene; see that the needle valve nozzle is not partially stopped with dirt.

Overhauling the Carburetor

If the engine is equipped with a carburetor take it apart, making sure that the valves are in good working order. Clean out the bowl and all passages where sediment in the fuel could lodge. If the float is logged it can be dried and given a coat of shellac. However, as a rule it is better to put in a new one, as it will be subject to getting in this condition again. The cost of a new float will be but little com-



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pared with the loss in fuel; if it is very bad the carburetor will leak continually, as well as making it difficult to adjust.

Wash the governors perfectly clean of gum and grease with kerosene. Make adjustments to take up wear where possible. If fly balls are badly worn on hinge pins, brackets and fly balls can be drilled out, and larger size pins fitted, which will prove equal to replacing these parts. In a throttling type of governor endeavor to take out all play between governor and butterfly valve. See that the valve is not loose on its pivot; even a slight motion at this point will effect the speed regulation. If the detent plates are worn, on a hit and miss governor they should be ground to their original shape. If this cannot be done replace with new ones.

Examine Timing Gears for Wear

The timing gears should be examined for wear, this will be apparent at the point where the strain of opening the valves takes place. The small gear usually shows the greatest wear, owing to its greater number of revolutions. If the teeth on a portion of this gear are worn thin it will be advisable to replace it, although this entails considerable labor. The entire crank shaft in all probability will have to be lifted from its bearings, as well as the removal of a fly wheel or belt pulley, together with the clutch mechanism.

Crank shaft bearings should be tested for play. This can easily be done on a heavy engine by prying up on the balance wheel or end of crank shaft with a crow bar over some suitable object. If it is necessary to set the bearings shims should be removed until engine bed and crank shaft seem to be all in one piece when prying upward, yet the shaft must turn freely.

Replacing the Pistons

When the job has proceeded this far the pistons can be made ready to be put back into the cylinders. The wrist pins and bushings should be examined for play and if badly worn should be replaced with new ones. The bushings should be tightened until they are a snug fit around the pins. This is a much more important point than is commonly believed. Right here your engine may sound like a double acting trip hammer, and, if not attended to, may soon be neither a trip hammer or an engine. It is much easier to set a wrist pin with the piston out of the cylinder, although it can be done in the open crank case engine.

Special care should be taken to securely hold the wrist pin in the piston to prevent its moving out and cutting the cylinder wall. Many cylinders are ruined every season from this cause. Some engines are now fitted with an extra ring to guard against this possibility.

When pistons and cylinders have been well coated with oil over the entire surface replace each piston into the cylinder it belongs to.

The connecting rod bearings can now be set. Remove a liner from each side of the bearing cap, and tighten the nuts up. If still too loose remove another liner or a thicker one, if too tight, replace the first and take out a thinner one. Never back a nut off a little; if a bearing is too tight nuts should be as tight as possible, and liners firmly held between the halves of the bearing.

Now replace the cylinder heads. If using an old gasket put it in the same position as before. If a new one is needed clean off any of the old gasket that may be sticking to the surface of the cylinder or head. Tighten each nut up a little at a time all around the head until they are as tight as possible. Do not forget to tighten each one again when the engine has run long enough to get warmed up.

Attending to the Traction Part

The traction part of the engine can now be given attention. Examine master gears and bull pinions, if badly worn, or teeth broken out new ones should be put on. Excessive wear is often caused to these gears in an engine having a dead axle, owing to a worn hub and axle, the axle being worn on top at the inner end and on the bottom outer end, allowing the drive wheels to spread out at the bottom. This results in the gears not meshing

THULS The LENS that MAKES NIGHT DRIVING SAFE!

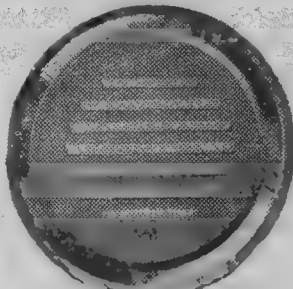
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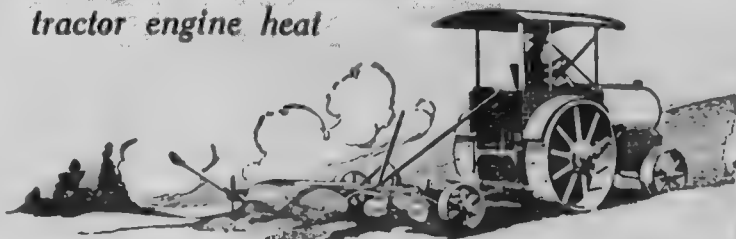
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How Gargoyle Mobiloils meet tractor engine heat



Your busy season is on. Your tractor must work every moment of the day—sometimes at night. Through high working temperatures it must give constant service.

At times like this you realize how important scientific lubrication really is.

When the engine is under a working load, the temperature at points of ignition runs from 2000° to 3000° Fahrenheit, while on the pistons and cylinder walls, where the lubricating demands are highest, the temperature ranges from 400° to 600° Fahrenheit.

Your oil must protect the tractor engine against this high heat of service.

Tractor manufacturers who have made a serious study of lubrication thoroughly endorse Gargoyle Mobiloils.

They have learned the importance of high quality and correct body in lubricating oil.

Thousands of tractor owners look to the Gargoyle Mobiloils Chart of Recommendations (shown on the right) for the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils specified for their tractors. Experience has proved to them that Gargoyle Mobiloils, when used as specified by the Chart, help them to obtain continued efficient service from their tractors at a minimum of maintenance cost.

Gargoyle Mobiloils are sold in one and four-gallon sealed cans, and in wooden barrels and half barrels. In buying them it is safest to purchase in original packages. Look for the red Gargoyle on the container.

GARGOYLE



Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

To Correctly Lubricate Your Automobile

There is a grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils that will exactly meet the lubricating requirements of your automobile. It is specified in the Gargoyle Mobiloils Chart of Recommendations for Automobiles. Write for booklet, "Correct Lubrication," containing complete discussion of your automobile problems and troubles, and complete Gargoyle Mobiloils Chart of Recommendations for automobiles, tractors, motorcycles and motorboat engines.

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Manufacturers and Marketers of Polarine Motor Oils and Greases

Marketers of Gargoyle Mobiloils in Canada

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Correct

TRACTOR LUBRICATION

Explanation:—The four grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils for tractor lubrication, purified to remove free carbon, are:

- Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
- Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
- Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB"
- Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic"

In the Chart below, the letter opposite the tractor indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil that should be used. For example, "A" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A," "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic," etc.

| TRACTORS | 1916 | | 1917 | | 1918 | | 1919 | |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Summer | Winter | Summer | Winter | Summer | Winter | Summer | Winter |
| Albion-Dover (Square Turn) | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Alco (Chalmers) | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| AD Work | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Andrews | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Applon | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Autman-Taylor | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| " (19-38) | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Avery | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| " (8-10 HP) | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| " (Louvain) | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Bates Steel Mule | B | A | B | A | B | A | B | A |
| Beau Trac Pull | B | A | B | A | B | A | B | A |
| Best | B | A | B | A | B | A | B | A |
| " (8-10) | B | A | B | A | B | A | B | A |
| Big Bull | B | A | B | A | B | A | B | A |
| Bower City | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Buckeye (Indiana) | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| " (Indiana) (Giant Baby) | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| " (Ohio) | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Case | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| " (9-18) | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| " (10-20) | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| " (12-25) | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| " (30-40) | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Chalmers | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Chevrolet | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Common Sense | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| C O D | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | Arc | Arc |
| Corn Belt | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Creeping Grip | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Emerson Brantingham | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| " (Big Four) | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| " (Rover) | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Farm Home | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Flour City | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Galloway | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Gas Pull (Rumley Co.) | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Grain Belt | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Gray | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Happy Farmer | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| " (Model B) | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Hart Parr | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Heider | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Holt Caterpillar | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| " (Model 65) | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| " (Model 18) | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Huber | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Imperial Party | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Ingersoll | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Kardell | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| K C Prairie Dog | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Kirkland | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Leon | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Little Giant | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Maytag | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Minneapolis | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Mogul (I H Co.) | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| " (8-16) (I H Co.) | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Moine Universal | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| New Age | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Nichols & Shepard | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | Arc | Arc |
| Nelson | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Od Pull (Rumley Co.) | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| " (14-25, 10-20, 20-40) | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| " (Rumley Co.) | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Parrott | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Pearce | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Pioneer | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Pine Boy | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Pine View | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Pontiac | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Rumley | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| " (8-16) | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Russell | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | Arc | Arc |
| " (Little Four) | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Sandusky | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Samuels | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Standard | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Strait | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Titan (I H Co.) | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Tom Thumb (4 cyl.) | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Town City | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| " (Model 18) | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| " (Model 19) | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Wells Cub | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | Arc | Arc |
| " (Junior) | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Waterloo Day | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Wisconsin | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |
| Yuba | HR | A | HR | A | HR | A | A | A |

squarely and placing the strain often on less than half of the width of the gear face. In some engines it is possible to remedy this to a great extent by turning the axle over, and it may even be profitable to renew the hubs if badly worn. Counter shaft and intermediate gearing bearings should be babitted if necessary, and adjusted to take out the play. Where chain drive is used renew sprockets and chains if badly worn, adjust chain to proper tension by idler or eccentric bearing.

If speed chain gears run in oil bath, or grease, the transmission case should be drained and thoroughly cleaned out with kerosene, and adjustments made wherever needed. The oil or grease should not be used again as it will contain particles or even chips of metal.

All loose bolts and braces on the frame should be tightened. Broken spokes welded and replaced in the wheels.

Examine the clutch mechanism, if

shoes are worn down they should be renewed. Before putting the new ones on it is well to soak them in oil, this hardens the wood, rendering it less liable to burn, besides making a smoother working clutch. If it is a contracting band or a cone clutch see that the rivets holding the lining in place are not wearing into the drum. Adjust the clutch to work freely, yet tight enough to pull a load to the capacity of the engine without slipping.

The Ignition System

When the engine has been assembled again the ignition system should be gone over. The ignition has very properly been called the heart of the engine. Many engines are bothered with heart trouble to an alarming degree. Any part of an ignitor that shows wear, springs that are weak, or points which are burnt down, should be replaced with new ones. If insula-

tion is faulty the only remedy is to renew it.

If a jump-spark system is used, platinum points on vibrator coil, or breaker joints in magneto, as the case may be, should be filed square if pitted. Do not file away any more than is absolutely necessary. Platinum is more costly than gold. Clean the collector ring and distributor with a rag soaked in gasoline. See that brushes make good contact. Place wiring so that oil cannot drip on it and ruin the insulation. Wires that are bare in places, or too short to reach easily should be renewed.

Before trying to start the engine, grease and oil all the bearings. Fill the lubricating pump and force oil through it until each bearing is getting oil. Be particular about the connecting rod bearings, they are very apt to cut before the oil can get into the bearing surfaces, unless it is got in before engine starts.

Give the motor a final examination to see that everything is adjusted and properly timed. Open the oil feeds to deliver a little more oil than usual.

An engine sometimes is difficult to start after it has been overhauled, especially if many new rings have been put into an old engine, resulting in poor compression until the rings wear to the cylinder shape. After the engine is running this condition gradually improves. However, if it cannot be started, it should be belted to and driven by a small engine, at a moderate rate of speed until the rings work in.

Putting the Tractor to Work

After the engine is started it is advisable to run it idle for some time, watching the bearings to see if they heat. During the first few days the tractor should be worked on a light load, giving every part particular attention. If no heating occurs the oil can be reduced to the usual amount.

It is not expected that all the work outlined here will be necessary on any one tractor, or that all the necessary operations for every type of tractor have been fully dealt with, nor that the order need be followed in proceeding with the work. That it pays to put the tractor in good order will be amply proved by the results, to say nothing of the satisfaction derived from knowing that every part is in proper working condition. A tractor that has been thoroughly and carefully repaired in a workmanlike manner will give service equal to a new machine.

The amount of satisfaction that you will continue to get from your tractor depends largely on the care and attention which you give it. The highest honor that can be conferred on you in the engine world is to be known as a "good engineer."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT ON PRODUCTION

This country needs more food. Its allies need more food. Only the farmer can give the food. It is nonsense to expect him to produce it unless he can make his livelihood by so doing. The farmer is thoroughly patriotic, he stands ready now as he has stood ready in every crisis of the nation, pledged to do his full duty, and a little more than his duty. But he makes his livelihood by producing what is essential to the livelihood of the rest of us. He cannot produce unless he makes his livelihood. Not a step should be taken that interferes with his welfare, save after such wise and cautious inquiry as to make us certain that the step is necessary.

We should do whatever is necessary to help the farmer produce the maximum of food at this time. Moreover, very step we take should be conditioned upon securing the farmer's permanent well being. The city man is often utterly ignorant of the work and of the needs of the man who lives in the open country. The working man and the business man who growl about one another are a little apt to join in growling about the farmer.

The farmer must have labor. But there must be no importation of Chinese or any other cheap labor, whether permanent or temporary. The emergency need of farm labor for planting and harvesting can be met at this time just as the need for the national army was met. The farmer must have first-class prices for his products. No price fixing at his expense must be gone into without the clearest necessity being shown, and above all there must be no repetition of the folly that marked the dealing with the fuel situation last summer. The farmer must have what capital he needs at a rate of interest not excessive in order to plant and reap his crops this year. The aid can be given to groups of farmers who underwrite one another so to speak, and, of course, if he can be given it by private means, so much the better. If that is impossible, then the government should act.

This is the immediate need, and let us treat meeting this need as the opening wedge of a policy designed to prevent the growth of the tenant farms at the expense of the farm owner who tills his own soil, and designed also to put a premium upon the permanent prosperity of the small farmer as compared with the big land owner.—Copyright, Kansas City Star.



Military Service Act

Important Announcement to All **EXEMPTED MEN** and to the Public Generally

IN dealing with the very large number of claims for exemption brought forward for consideration in connection with Class 1 under the Military Service Act, it has occurred, as was inevitable, that as a result of false statements and difficulties put in the way of investigation, some individuals have secured exemption whose proper place is in the Army.

It is not the intention of the Government to allow these men to evade permanently their obligation to bear their part in the military defence of the Country and of the ideals for which we are fighting. To do so would defeat the purpose of the Act, and cause grave injustice to men in the second class necessarily called out to fill their places.

Exemptions Granted on False Grounds

It is, therefore, proposed to scrutinize carefully all exemptions granted to date in order to separate those which have been granted on false or insufficient grounds from those that are well founded.

With this object in view the various Registrars under the Military Service Act have been instructed to issue a series of questionnaires to exempted men. These questionnaires must be filled up correctly and returned promptly under penalty of forfeiture of exemption for failure to do so.

Exempted Men Who Have Changed Address

It is therefore important in their own interest that all exempted men who have changed their address since their exemption was granted and who have not already notified the Registrar of such change should notify him at once. Under the Regulations it is the duty of exempted men to keep the Registrar advised of any change of address, and failure to receive the questionnaire by reason of neglect of this duty must be treated as equivalent to failure to return the questionnaire after receipt.

Citizens Urged to Assist

In many instances information has been furnished by members of the public which has led to the cancellation of exemptions obtained by false or misleading statements. Further co-operation of this character is invited. The Government regard it as the Duty of all loyal citizens, not only to the Country, but to the men at the front, to assist in this way in securing reinforcements on a just and legal basis. Correspondence of this character will be treated as strictly confidential and will receive the fullest investigation.

CHARLES J. DOHERTY,
Minister of Justice.

Correspondence should be directed to Registrars under the Military Service Act—
Geo. A. Toole, Esq., Registrar under the Military Service Act, Winnipeg, Man.
A. L. Haining, Esq., Registrar under the Military Service Act, Regina, Sask.
J. M. Carson, Esq., Registrar under the Military Service Act, Calgary, Alta.



WE SAVE YOU ONE-THIRD

Cut out the middlemen. Buy direct from us. Everything in lumber, shingles, lath, mouldings, doors, windows, etc.

Our Quality — The Best

F. J. Meltner, Lussland, Sask.: "Your lumber is as good as you claim it to be. I saved fully one-third on the price."
M. E. Mattice, Wastina, Alta.: "I saved \$375.00, and besides, I got the best quality."

Our Prices Include Freight

A small house or barn usually makes a carload. If you do not need that much make up a club order with your neighbors. We allow inspection before payment.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR PRICE LIST OR SEND YOUR BILL FOR DELIVERED PRICE.



SAVE MONEY ON PLOW SHARES



F.O.B. Regina, Sask.

Our Shares are Guaranteed

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| 12 inch, each | \$3.30 |
| 13 and 14 inch, each | 3.70 |
| 15 and 16 inch, each | 4.00 |
| 18 inch, each | 4.55 |
| Engine Gang Shares, each | 4.55 |

ORDER TO-DAY DON'T DELAY

Write Today for New Catalogue

The Western Implement Supply Co.

JAS. CUNNINGHAM, Manager
Broad St. North (Dept. G) REGINA
SASKATCHEWAN

BEEKEEPERS' SUPPLIES

HIVES * FRAMES
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THE TILLSON COMPANY LTD.
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RAW FURS

OUR ADVICE

Ship to us at once and Reap Benefits of High Prices now prevailing.

Price List and Shipping Tags FREE

Sierce Fur Co. Ltd.

Richard M. Sierce, Manager
King and Alexander, WINNIPEG, Canada
We Also Buy HIDES and SKINCA ROOT

PENALTY FOR IDLENESS

An order-in-council, read in the House of Commons last week by the prime minister, Sir Robert Borden, enacted that "all persons domiciled in Canada shall, in the absence of reasonable cause to the contrary, engage in useful occupations." The purpose of the measure is to prevent capable persons from remaining idle at a time when the country most urgently requires the service of all human energy possible. The actual regulations provide that:

1. That every male person residing in the Dominion shall be regularly engaged in some useful occupation.

2. In any proceeding hereunder it shall be a defence to the person if

(a) Is under 16 years or over 60 years of age.

(b) A bona fide student proceeding with his training for some useful occupation.

C—A bona fide student in actual attendance at some recognized educational institution.

D—Usually employed in some useful occupation and temporarily unemployed owing to differences with his employers common to similar employees with the same employer.

E—Physically unable to comply with the provisions of the law as herein enacted.

F—Unable to obtain within reasonable distance any kind of employment which he is physically able to perform at current wages for similar employment.

Violation of the regulations imposes liability to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, or in default to imprisonment not exceeding six months "in any common gaol, or in any institution or on any farm owned by a municipality or a province and declared by by-law or order-in-council, respectively, to be a public institution or farm for the purpose of this law which said institution or farm for the purpose of this law shall be a common gaol."

Where proceedings are instituted at the instance of a municipality, the fine goes to the municipality; where instituted by a provincial officer, to the provincial treasurer.

MANITOBA SCHOOL TEACHERS

At the thirteenth annual convention of the Manitoba School Teachers' Association which was held in Winnipeg during the past week, resolutions were passed and committees were appointed with a view to the fixing of a graded scale of wages for teachers, and the organization of a teacher's union. The election of officers on the last day of the convention resulted in the following appointments: Hon. R. S. Thornton, minister of education, was re-elected honorary president. The new president is Inspector J. W. Gordon, of Manitou; first vice, C. W. Laidlaw; second vice, Miss Yemans, Souris; secretary, P. D. Harris; treasurer, E. J. Motley; auditor, R. H. Smith.

The committee for the coming year is as follows: Professor Chester Martin, Dr. L. A. H. Warren, J. S. Little, Miss M. Kelso, A. E. Hearn, Bro. Jos. Eink, St. Boniface; Inspector S. E. Lang, B. J. Hales, Brandon Normal school; J. C. Pincock, J. G. Johansson, Professor C. H. Lee, Inspector A. J. Hatcher, Brandon; Superintendent D. M. Duncan, Miss Rogers, A. White, Brandon; Miss K. Broach, Miss F. Ormond, Portage la Prairie; W. J. Henderson, Dauphin; H. W. Watson, Ira Stratton, Dr. F. W. Clark, Wm Iverach, Isabella; H. W. Coxsmith, High Bluff; Inspector T. J. Finn, Miss Greenway, Crystal City; A. McIntyre, Mr. Neelin, Virden.

Control of the house fly consists in destruction of its breeding places. The house fly usually breeds in manure, although as second choice, it may frequent any sort of decaying vegetation. The flies which are found in any community are usually bred within that community. The flies which become so troublesome around the average farm homestead usually originate on the premises, because, under ordinary conditions, flies will not travel more than a mile. Fortunately, control of house flies coincides with the most economical way of handling manure. If the manure is applied to the field immediately, it will not become the breeding place of flies.

The Most Artistic and Least Expensive Wall



NEPONSET Wall Board is superior to lath and plaster, in that it makes a handsome wall, damp-proof, and crack-proof. And in addition, the house-owner saves money when he uses Neponset Wall Board.

He has his choice of two very attractive finishes—quartered oak and cream white (embossed). The Cream White is recommended where it is desired to paint the surface.

NEPONSET Wall Board

For WALLS and CEILINGS And a Hundred other Uses



No chips, shavings, or messy plaster that takes days to dry—it is clean to use and handle, and both surfaces are water-proofed.

Write for the handsome Wall Board booklet, and for name of the nearest Neponset dealers.

Use Neponset Paroid Roofing for farm roofs; Grey, Red and Green.

BIRD and SON

Head Office—HAMILTON, Ont.
Warehouses—Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Montreal, Toronto, St. John.

Hardy Alfalfa Seed

Grimm Alfalfa Seed Grown in Alberta

The Hardest known Alfalfa. Practically no danger of winter killing with this seed. Guaranteed pure Grimm.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND SAMPLES

Canada Land and Irrigation Co. Ltd., Suffield, Alta.

W. A. McGregor, Superintendent of Farms.

Poor Old Folks—

Looks as if they'll have to go "over the hill to the Poor-house."

Their children either can't or won't support them.

Tragic? Yes! But not half so tragic as the old folks' remembrance of the fact that their present plight is due to their lack of foresight in not making provision for their declining years.

Be independent in YOUR old age.

A small amount invested annually for a few years in an Imperial Endowment Policy will enable you to end your days in comfortable independence instead of as a burden upon the charity of friends or in a paupers' home.

May we tell you about the income you can insure for yourself 20 years hence, by making small payments now when you have the money?

Don't wait—write for particulars to-day.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE Assurance Co. of Canada

Head Office, Toronto

Branches and Agents in all important centres

The Imperial maintains for policyholders' protection a larger Government Deposit than does any other Canadian life company.



STOCK (Miscellaneous)

FOREST HOME FARM PRESENT OFFER- ing. In foal Clydesdale mares and fillies; Short-horn bulls, cows and heifers; good ones. A splendid lot of Barred P. Rock cockerels. Carman and Roland stations. Phone Carman Exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 66f

LICE—GUARANTEED METHOD OF DES- troying all lice on horses or cattle with one (dry) treatment, 50 cents; also other information. J. M. Hall, Gadaby, Alta. 14-2

FOR SALE—3 REGISTERED PERCHERON stallions, 3 Red Polled bulls, pure bred Plymouth Rock cockerels, White Holland turkeys. H. O. Hutchins, Keeler, Sask. 15-2

FOR SALE—THOROUGHbred STALLION, exceptional racing blood. Also young Jersey bull, great milking strain. Owner at the front. Harrison, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.

HORSES

FOUND FIVE HORSES—TWO black mares, each has white spot on forehead and branded, one shoulder branded, other on both hips. One bay mare three white feet; hip brand, faint. Two bay geldings; one has white hind legs half way to hock, and shoulder brand. All had halters on. For information, inquire Robert Hunt, Dropmore, Man.

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS — "PROUD Cavalier" (18178), rising six years; sire, "Proud Edward." This horse has proved a sure foal getter. Also "McKelvie's Prince" (18729), rising four; sire, "Cardonald." A good quality horse, weighing 1800, and a foal getter. W. F. McRae, Hayfield, Man. 15-2

1400 BUYS THE PURE BRED CLYDESDALE stallion, Baron Primrose Jr. Come and see his stock and get his record. Also for sale two registered stallion colts, coming two years. T. Korstad, Camrose, Alta. 14-2

STRAYED ON TO SEC. 12-16-24, ONE BAY filly, three years old; one bay gelding, three years old; two yearling colts. Owner can have by proving property and paying expenses. Bert McLeod, Shoal Lake, Man. 15-2

FOR SALE—TWO REGISTERED PERCHERON stallions. One four years old, black-gray, weight about 1800. The Baron, extra heavy limbs. A fine horse, sound and kind. Cheap for cash. R. A. Wilson, Dewberry, Alta. 11-3

BELGIAN AND PERCHERON STALLIONS— 3 two-year-old Belgians and 1 Percheron, three years old. J. J. O'Brien, Grandora, Sask. 14-2

PERCHERON STALLION, PURE BRED, IM- ported; registered in class A, 12 years old, for sale. J. Stewart, phone 6-14, Starbuck, Manitoba. 13-6

MOSIMAN BROS., BREEDERS AND IM- porters of pure bred Percheron and Belgian horses, Guernsey, Sask. Write us your wants. 13tf

PERCHERON AND HACKNEY STALLIONS for sale on liberal terms. J. H. Graham, Saskatoon, Sask. 6-tf

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN., Breeder of Clydesdales, Mares and fillies for sale. 23-tf

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS FOR SALE—TWO aged, two coming two years. F. G. Bradley, Milestone, Sask. 14-2

SPENCER PEARCE, BREEDER OF SUFFOLKS, Stallions for sale. Ravensburg, Sask. 14-2

SWINE

SPRING PIGS—DUROC-JERSEYS. MALES, mated pairs and trios. Fall males. Bred sows for July and August farrow for sale. From our large prize herd. The kind that saves the grain and makes the money. Write for particulars. New blood for breeders. J. W. Bailey & Son, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 15-2

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES — FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7tf

FOR SALE—TWO REGISTERED DUROC- Jersey August boars. Booking orders for March and April pigs. W. L. Gray, Spruce Grove Farm, Millet, Alta. 14-2

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—ORDER YOUR pigs now for June delivery, from early March litters, \$15.00 each. H. A. Hove, Excel, Alta. 13-5

EVERGREEN FARM—YORKSHIRES—SOWS to farrow April and May; also 2 good boars. Thos. Sanderson, Holland, Man. 10-6

O.I.C.'S—BREEDER AND IMPORTER, BOOK- ing orders for spring pigs; pairs not akin. G. E. White, Lacombe, Alta. 14-2

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—UNRELATED pairs. April pigs. W. T. Bailey & Son, Druid, Sask. 14-6

DUROC-JERSEYS—SEPTEMBER BOARS, bred from Bailey's famous herd, \$35.00 each. Spencer Bros., Edgerton, Alta. 14-4

C. A. HULSE, TOGO, SASK. BREEDER AND Importer Big Type Poland Chinas. 14-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS FROM choice stock. Sutter Bros., Redvers, Sask. 13-10

DOGS

SHEEP DOG PUPS FOR SALE, GENUINE workers on both sides. Grand sire a winner in sheep trials. \$5.00 and \$7.50 each. B. F. Hartley, Maple Creek, Sask. 15-3

FURS AND HIDES

RAW FURS WANTED—10,000 RATS WANTED during April at 40 cents to 90 cents. Ship all you can. I pay express or mail charges. W. C. Davis, Springdale, Sask. 15-3

Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

5c. Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

CATTLE

SHORTHORNS—25 BULLS, 6 MONTHS TO 3 years; 20 heifers, rising 2 years, not bred, sired by splendid imported bull; 30 young cows and heifers, in calf, mostly by Duke of Saskatoon, son of Gairford Marquis. Prices reasonable. J. Bousfield & Sons, Macgregor, Man. 4tf

MARQUIS ROYAL IS A PURE BRED SHORT- horn bull calf, ten months old; sired by Roan Marquis, a pure bred Cruckshank of the Hawthorn Blossom tribe. Price \$225.00 f.o.b. Carnduff. If wanting a choice calf write at once. J. Stanley, Carnduff, Sask.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL (No. 54218), age 19 months, also one age 11 months. Both big. A. L. Lockerby, Neelin, Man. 13-3

ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL CALVES AND ONE McOp's Pride, five years, absolutely quiet, good stock getter. A. C. Anderson, Dubuc, Sask. 13-3

FOR SALE—SEVEN REGISTERED SHORT- horn heifers, seven to fourteen months; also two bulls, fifteen to seventeen months. James Adamson, Gladstone, Man. 12-4

FOR SALE—TWO PEDIGREED SHORTHORN bulls, four years. Won second prize at recent Provincial Fair, Regina. Bred by Emmert, Oak Bluff. F. A. Blain, Saskatoon. 14-2

V. G. BRYAN, BRIDGEFORD, SASK., BREED- er of registered Shorthorns. Two good young bulls for sale, red bull 20 months old, roan bull 16 months old. 14-3

REGISTERED JERSEY COW, SIX YEARS, farrow. Although a pet, too expensive to keep her in the city. F. J. G. McArthur, Wolseley Ave., Winnipeg. 14-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN bull, 2 years old. Mrs. W. Patterson, Birtle, Man. 14-2

SHORTHORN BULLS, REGISTERED, HIGH classed breeding. Israel Cressman, Guernsey, Sask. 12-4

REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL FOR sale. Apply to J. H. Brown, Box 64, Indian Head, Sask. 13-3

HEREFORD BULL, No. 15893, COMING FIVE, \$300. Have to change on account of his get. John R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man. 14-3

CATTLE (Continued)

SEVERAL CHOICE HOLSTEIN BULLS; ALSO females. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 50tf

BROWNE, BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREED- ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

RED POLLED CATTLE—STOCK FOR SALE. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 10-52

POULTRY AND EGGS

ALL LEADING BREEDS POULTRY—SET- tings, 15 eggs, utility, \$2.00; bred-to-lay, \$3.00. Infertiles replaced once. Prices on exhibition matings and day old chicks on request. Stock for sale. Also ducks, geese and turkeys. Every shipment guaranteed. Write today for free catalog. Sovereign Poultry Supply House Ltd., Edmonton, Alberta. Reference, Royal Bank. 10-8

McARTHUR'S CHAMPION BUFF ORPING- tons—The Golden Buff kind. Eggs, three, five and ten dollars for fifteen. Have you my list of wins for the last ten years? A few Mammoth White Holland turkey eggs, one dollar each. F. J. G. McArthur, Wolseley Ave., Winnipeg. 15-2

POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, 90c. PER 100; Incubator Thermometers, \$1.00. Egg shipping boxes, 15-egg, \$1.50 per doz.; 30-egg \$2.00 per doz.; 100-egg, 50c. each; 50-egg incubators \$9.00 each. The Brett Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. 12-tf

TOM BARRON 282-EGG-STRAIN WHITE Leghorns. Imported direct in 1916. My pullets laid 70 per cent. from October to March, 1918. Eggs, 30 cents apiece; baby chicks, 60 cents. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 15-3

MY WINNINGS IN BUFF ORPINGTONS, and White Leghorns at Neepawa Poultry Show, seven first best young pens, best pair Mediterranean class. Third and fourth pens Brandon Show. Write for mating list. Parrott's Poultry Farm, Neepawa, Man. 14-2

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM FINEST FREE range flock in the West, \$2.00 setting; 3 for \$5.00. W. Hurst, Delisle, Sask. 13-6

Poultry and Eggs

Poultry breeders are now booking orders for hatching eggs so that during the shipping season they will be able to devote their whole attention to the business of packing and shipping. During the three months ending February 28, 1918, the value of the poultry classified advertising in The Guide was greater than that in any other farm paper in this territory. In classified advertising we believe that nothing succeeds like success. Read what our advertisers think of The Guide as a medium for disposing of their surplus stock.

Buffalo Head, Sask.,
March 22, 1917.

I am thankful to inform you that the small ad. you inserted for me in your paper on March 7th brought more business than I could fill orders for. I sold 86 turkeys and returned cash for 18 gobblers to date, and orders are still coming for gobblers.

GEO. HASKELL.

Wawanesa, Man.,
March 14, 1918.

My advertisement in your paper last year was entirely satisfactory. The Grain Growers' Guide is the best medium for farmer and advertiser. I intend sending you copy for same the end of this month.

A. F. TAVERNOR.
(Advertised White Wyandotte Eggs)

R. R. No. 1, Estevan, Sask.
March 22, 1918.

By advertising in your paper this spring, just one insertion, I received one hundred dollars. Got more orders than I could fill. I think your paper can't be beat.

MRS. R. O. STANLEY,
(Advertised Buff Orpington Cockerels)

Boissevain, Man.,
May 1, 1917.

I had my eggs advertised also in another paper and only sold one setting. I sold over \$80.00 worth in April out of the ad. I put in The Guide.

FRANK HARMAN.

(Advertised S.C. White Leghorn Eggs)

The Guide's rate is economical—5c per word. Send in your advertisement today.

Winnipeg The Grain Growers' Guide Manitoba

POULTRY AND EGGS (Continued)

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR hatching. The best yet, "McArthur's" strain, \$3.00 per setting of fifteen; fourteen dollars per hundred eggs. If setting is unsatisfactory replaced at half price. W. J. Coleman, Vanguard, Sask. 14-2

BARRED ROCKS—SEND FOR FREE CATA- log of my Imperial Aristocrats. Great layers; grand show birds; winnings 1917, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Strassburg, 24 firsts, 26 other prizes, fine cups. R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon, Sask. 14-6

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, EXTRA VALUE, from special pen only, containing two-year-old hens and males from imported eggs, low set vigorous birds, Martin Doreus record laying strain, \$3.00, 15. Tavorner, Member National White Wyandotte Club, Wawanesa, Man.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horns. White and Golden Wyandottes. Barred Plymouth Rocks. Indian Runner Ducks. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15. Jas. A. Jackson, Box 48, Leduc, Alta. 15-4

BUFF LEGHORNS—UNEXCELLED AS LAY- ers. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30. From Toronto, Calgary, Lethbridge and Wetaskiwin winners. Good hatches guaranteed. Jack Lyons, 1526 11 Ave. West, Calgary, Alta. 15-2

NATURAL HEN INCUBATOR—NO ARTIFICIAL heat required. Cheap, easy, effective. Mother or children can operate it. Price two dollars delivered. Money back guarantee. Reference, Union Bank. H. C. Clay, Landis, Sask. 9tf

RHODE ISLAND REDS (ROSE COMB)—EGGS for hatching, something good at a reasonable price, \$2.50 for 15 eggs; \$6.75 for 50; \$12.50 for 100. William La Chapelle, McTaggart, Sask. 13-6

WHITE WYANDOTTES—TOM BARROWS world record laying strain. Special matings. Eggs, \$3.00 fifteen; \$5.00 thirty. Regal-Barrow matings, \$2.00 fifteen; \$3.50 thirty. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mowbray Bros., Cartwright, Man. 14-6

RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS FOR HATCHING Single and Rose Comb, \$2.50 per 15, \$4.50 per 30. Good layers, from prize stock. Andrew G. Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 14-2

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30; \$7.00 per 100. A. J. Toews, Box 8, Plum Coulee, Manitoba. 14-8

EGGS FROM HIGH CLASS EXHIBITION bred-to-lay Barred Rocks, Thompson's "Ringlet" strain. Exhibition matings, \$3.00 setting; Utility, \$1.50 setting. J. W. Baker, Bechard, Sask. 14-10

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS— Hatching eggs. Pen 1, headed by winner last prize and special, 15 eggs, \$4.50; 30 eggs, \$8.00. Pen 2, good birds, 15 eggs, \$2.50; 30 eggs, \$4.50. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Tessler, Sask. 14-3

HATCHING EGGS FROM PRIZE-WINNING bred-to-lay Barred Rocks, \$2.00 per 15; \$9.00 per 100. Exhibition matings, \$3.50 per 15. Orders booked. Mrs. Alfred Wilson, Lashburn, Sask. 14-3

SEND FOR COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED CATA- log of Incubators, Brooders, Accessories, Poultry Supplies and Remedies, Bee, Bird and Dog Supplies. Sovereign Poultry Supply House Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. 10-8

BARRONS' LARGE BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE Comb White Leghorns. Eggs, \$1.50 fifteen, \$4.00 fifty; \$7.00 hundred. E. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 11-8

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—GOOD laying strain, very large stock. 15 eggs, \$2.00; 100 eggs, \$10.00. Baragas Bros., Elm Creek, Man. 15-3

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The Deeper Life

The Revival That Has Come

By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

For some years it has been growing increasingly clear to many students of modern life that there was deep need of a new conscience, a kind of ethical revival. There were many indications that the modern industrial and commercial development had outrun the ethical. The laws and the accepted ethical standards did not seem to meet the conditions of modern life especially in the conduct of corporations, in financial manipulations, in the extraordinary powers gained by great aggregations of capital, and in the peculiar and intimate relations that had grown up between politics and what is popularly called "big business." It had become apparent that there was need of a new morality. Instances were continually presenting themselves of men who in their private life, kindly and honorable and exemplary according to the old standards, seemed to be under new and as yet not illegal methods capable of cruel injustice and downright robbery. The paramount need seemed to be new applications of the old principles of honesty and justice, and with great masses of people possessed of political favor and acutely conscious of being victimized by legalised plunderers, it was felt that the social fabric might be endangered unless there was a great and sweeping ethical revival.

Then came the earthquake of August, 1914. And now it is apparent that the old world is in ruins. And in a measure the ethical revival is here. This war for the Allied nations, at least, has enormously developed the comprehension of, and devotion to democracy and liberty and justice. Self-interest, or rather self-preservation, undeniably enters into the struggle as far as they are concerned but the main motive is the passionate protest against the unblushing assertion by a strong and skilful and satanically ambitious people that might is right and that the nation that can, is entitled to win the lordship of the world. Perhaps not since the robber empires of Nineveh and Babylon has there been so marked a manifestation of sheer rapacity. And men have been moved to a divine hatred of greed and tyranny and cruelty as they have never been moved in the history of the race. One of the profoundest utterances about the great struggle seems to me the word of a French officer to Rudyard Kipling, "The Boche is saving the world," he said, "because he is showing it what evil is." Not, perhaps, since the crucifixion of the Son of God, has been disclosed the devilishness of what human hearts are capable of under greed and ambition and pride. And never has the world been stirred with such a hatred of wrong. It has swelled like an ocean tide. The ethical revival has begun. Germany, systematically misguided, intoxicated with her military power and her dreams of world-empire, is isolated and abhorred as no other nation has been since her prototype the Huns.

But this divine passion will not wreck itself on Germany only. The recoil will be only less destructive than the explosion. Kaiserism is not confined to Germany. The spirit that excused the violation of Belgium as wrong but necessary is rampant in business and in politics in many lands. There are forces in all civilised nations that are as careless of the lives of women and little children as the men who sank the Lusitania and enslaved the girls of Belgium.

The wild beast savagery of Germany has kindled a holy flame that will burn against all cruelty and all oppression. It will, we trust, by the blessing of

God, burn up the old Germany but also the old Britain, the old United States, the old Canada. The unknown authors of 2 Peter, warns the coming of the day of the Lord "in the which the heavens shall pass away with a great noise and the elements shall be dissolved



Dr. BLAND

with fervent heat, and the earth and the works that are therein shall be burned up." "But," he adds, "we look for new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness." Physical fire can not do what the Spirit roused by this supreme struggle will do.

Those who looked for an ethical revival were justified. The beginning at least, of it is here. But, perhaps, not so many were looking for an intensely and distinctively religious revival. But God's ways are higher than our ways and His thoughts than our thoughts. God is giving us a revival that is religious as well as ethical.

Some of us, perhaps, in our hatred of injustice, our yearning for a world in which men and women would not be constrained to live as foxes and wolves, forgot that the deepest need of the human heart is not justice and peace and goodwill. The direst and most desperate need of the human heart is a merciful and righteous God. With a God to trust in men can bear, and have borne, a world where evil seemed supreme. "This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith." "For they endured as serving Him who is invisible." But without this rest in God a world of harmony and goodwill could not be realized and would fail to give satisfaction if it could. "O God," cried a soul that knew something of the storm-tossed sea of human life, "O God, thou madest man for Thyself, and our hearts are restless till they find rest in Thee."

Before this great convulsion the thought of God was not with the modern world as it should have been. Men were often too busy, too self-reliant, too secure to realise very deeply their need of God. And none were self-confident, more masterful, than the Teutonic races, the Germans, the Anglo-Saxons, the Americans. World-mastery in large measure was divided among these. Their souls dwelt at ease. In that atmosphere their souls would have withered. And God in His kindness to them has brought them into anxiety and distress.

We think it is not abhorrence of the German ways that leads us to believe the pride and self-confidence of Germany were the most desperate of all, nor to feel sure that God's love for Germany will not suffer that great but misguided nation to go long without performed and saving humiliation.

But we can speak most accurately and helpfully concerning ourselves. May we not see a Divine purpose in the prolongation of this sore struggle and in the temporary successes of our antagonist? Our pride, our complacency, our carelessness, the selfishness, the unwillingness of many to sacrifice self or coin profit, have been stubborn. But the change is coming. The hard subsoil is being plowed up. Frivolity is giving place to seriousness. Private convenience and profit is being seen as a very little thing. Slowly but surely the baser metal is being purged away. Hearts once fat with prosperity are reaching out hungrily for God. What seemed so impossible, so unthinkable before the war does not seem so now that even the self-reliant, proud masterful Anglo-Saxon may become as a little child. We are going to be ashamed of our self-sufficiency. We are going to drop our snobbishness, our wor-

ship of wealth. We are going to see the absurdity of our social distinctions. Our class and political and ecclesiastical animosities and jealousies are being consumed in the fires of this great day of the Lord.

God holds all this wild chaotic storm in the hollow of His hand. The purging fire will not be permitted to do more than its divinely guided work. The victory will be won by the courage of our soldiers and sailors and airmen, by the wisdom of our generals and our statesmen, by the patience and steadfastness of the people, but above all by humility, patience and faith.

"Bissell" AND Service

ARE ONE. The Implements bearing the Bissell trade mark stand always for service—one goes with the other—Bissell Disks have time and again made a record for themselves doing double the work against all competitors.

The merit of the Bissell implements is strikingly proven by letters from representative farmers in Canada, United States and New Zealand—one of our many satisfied users writes as follows:

Mervin P. O., Sask., Canada.
T. E. Bissell Co., Ltd.,
Elora, Ont.

Dear Sirs:—

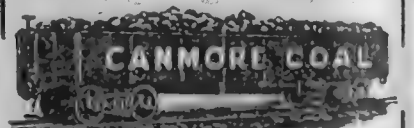
Your Disk, which I have used for ten years, has given me excellent satisfaction. I have only put one plate on as regards repairs till now, and I think if new ball boxes are furnished, it will run another ten. It has been over some of the roughest ground in Saskatchewan as our land is mostly scrub and some heavy timber, besides a few stones, and it is a wonder it is not all to pieces by now, so that on the whole it cannot be beat for durability and light draft. I remain, Yours truly,
George Spencer.

The particular impressive feature of "Bissell" implements is their durability. Words of Praise encourage us to make "Bissell and Service" greater than ever.

The name Bissell has the confidence of all farmers because of the assurance they have in the service and guarantee that backs up the implement bearing the name. Recognition of this fact is the Foundation Stone of Bissell's Service.

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The Farm Potato Patch

Increase the Yield by Selecting the Seed—By Samuel Larcombe



Samuel Larcombe

The old story that like begets like is truer in potatoes than perhaps any other root vegetable. My experience covering 30 years, and growing perhaps some 50 varieties, has shown very clearly that we rarely get quality and quantity combined unless we breed up and select.

Some thirty years ago I grew, among other kinds, the Beauty of Hebron and used them largely for myself because I had nothing that could compare with them for quality. In yield, however, I had varieties that would out-yield them three to one. About 25 years ago I started growing for sale and some of the customers got Beauty of Hebron and finding them mealy and altogether different in flavor from any other, the demand grew for this variety and no other. The trouble with me was that I had varieties I could afford to sell for about half the price I could sell the Beauty of Hebron, and perhaps this, more than anything else, forced me to the study of potatoes and their growth.

The Importance of Seed Selection

Unlike many others that have grown potatoes in fairly large quantities I always dig by hand with an ordinary potato fork, otherwise I may never have gotten so close to the individual potato stalk, and this is what we get.

Suppose one has 1,000 stalks of potatoes (the same rule will apply to any quantity), out of 1,000 stalks you can select 20 or perhaps 30 that will out-yield the average by at least two to one, or to put it in another way, suppose the average 1,000 has yielded five pounds to the stalk, then you can find in the 1,000, 20 stalks that will have yielded 10 pounds per stalk. This will apply to any variety. Put this 20 or 30 stalks away for seed the following year and follow the same method the next year and the next, and in this way the yield of any variety can be doubled in six years.

Going back again to the Beauty of Hebron, the yield from them the first five years of growth would be from 180 to 220 bushels in an average year. This potato will now yield 450 bushels per acre, and any other can be improved the same way.

As I have already stated I use a fork for digging and every stalk that is outstanding in yield I stand the potatoes on end and gather them separately for the next year's seed. If dug any other way than with the fork you have no chance of so selecting, so that where they are grown in so large a quantity as to make it impossible to dig in this manner, enough should be raised this way for seed purposes.

Eyes Evenly Distributed

Another very important thing of course is the eye. The habit of all potatoes is to have a bunch of eyes at one end, but in digging you may find one in a hundred, or perhaps more, that have eyes fairly evenly distributed

all over the potato. These should also be picked out for seed purposes and by degrees you will be growing potatoes that have the eyes more evenly distributed. I like them this way for cutting. A potato from 10 to 14 ounces should be cut in three; from 14 to 18 ounces should be cut in four, and if the eyes are fairly evenly distributed each piece will have two or more eyes. As to whole or cut potatoes I prefer cut potatoes from the sizes mentioned; but if I have a couple of bushels of potatoes that will average more than a pound each, I cut these into three or four pieces and small potatoes from these will make good seed. I never grow small seed from small seed planted the previous year, but small potatoes from large cut potatoes will give good results. I have known people to even plant peelings. As well plant bran and expect good wheat.

As to soil, it should be good, rich soil, kept up with rotten manure. I plant in rows, three feet apart and from 24 to 28 inches apart in the row. Some varieties may do closer than this, but I like lots of room for good results.

Select a Good Variety

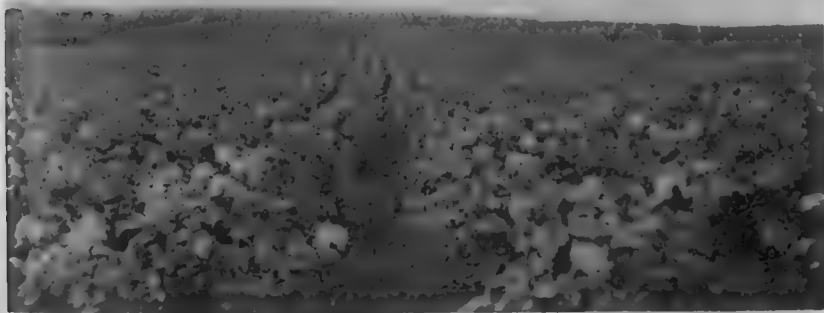
As to varieties to grow there are a number of good ones, but some will do better in wet seasons, while some prefer it fairly dry, and will give good results. I believe in finding a good potato for general use of good quality, and breeding it up in the way I have suggested. Whilst the last two years have not been favorable for heavy crops, still I think we have been neglecting correct methods of production. Anything that looked like a potato was considered good enough for seed and the result has been largely a failure. No better place in the world can be found for potato growing than the West, and if it is claimed that the growing of potatoes is not a profitable crop, it is largely because no attention has been given to proper methods in cultivation.

A sandy loam soil with clay sub-soil makes a good garden soil; it is easily worked and produces smoother root crops. A heavy soil is more difficult to handle, but because of its moisture-retaining capacity, is most satisfactory for vegetables that require a large amount of moisture during the late summer and early autumn and for all vegetables in a dry year. A heavy soil can be made more mellow and the water retaining capacity of light soils can be increased by the addition of manure.

The following vegetables can be planted as soon as the ground is in condition: Beets, cabbage, carrots, lettuce, onions, turnips, parsley, parsnips, peas, radishes, rutabagas, salsify and spinach, but the following are frost tender and should not be planted before danger of frost is past: Beans, cauliflower, Swiss chard, cucumber, tomatoes, squash, musk melons and sweet corn.

Gardens will be extremely popular this year. Never have we heard so much about them as this year.

Watch the hotbeds closely. Ventilate them early.



A 10-Acre Patch of Registered Irish Cobbler Potatoes on the Farm of E. Turner, Dava, Sask.



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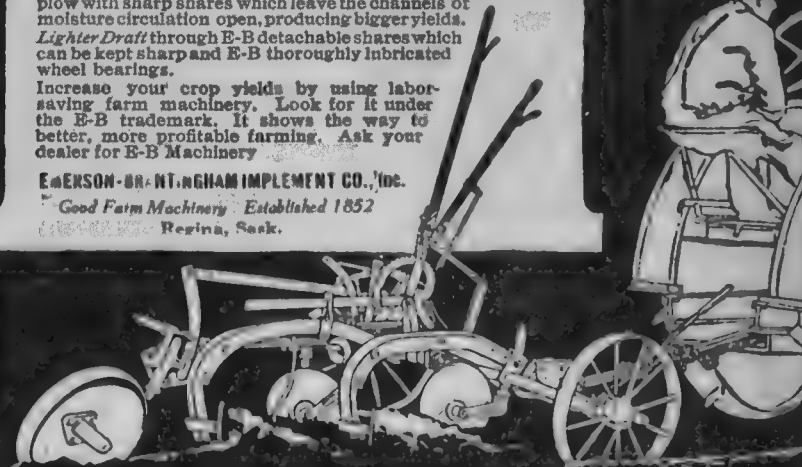
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Lighter Draft: through E-B detachable shares which can be kept sharp and E-B thoroughly lubricated wheel bearings.

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Good Farm Machinery Established 1852
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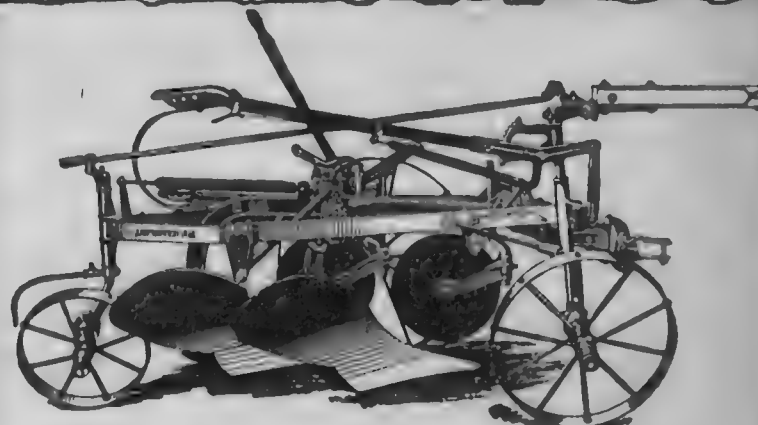
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SEE the Oliver Improved No. 1 Gang Plow.

It is a model of strong construction, light draft, close adjustment, ease of operation—the result of 59 years of good plow building.

Getting down to details, compare the heavy one-piece bar steel frame, the bracing, the bail hangers, the wheel connections, wheel bracket bearings and control rod adjustment, with those of any other plow sold in Western Canada. The Oliver No. 1 leads them all. The plow beams with their rigid bracing; the long, strong frog that makes the foundation of the plow bottom; the longer, stronger, sharper point of the Oliver share; every feature that means good work and long life for the tool, is found in this Oliver plow. Look it over carefully; compare it point by point with any other gang plow offered.

In this same good Oliver plow line are tractor plows, sulkies, disk gangs, prairie and brush breakers, and walking plows to meet every possible plowing condition. See the local dealer for full information about any plow in the Oliver line, or write the nearest branch house below.

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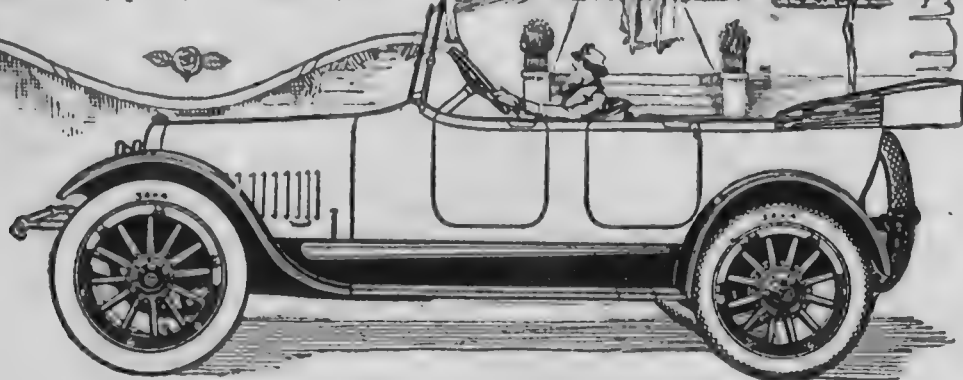
The seats are comfortable and every feature regarding control has been designed for ease and safety.

Order now as the demand will be greater than the supply.

THE McLAUGHLIN MOTOR CAR CO., LIMITED

OSHAWA, ONT.

Branches in Leading Cities. Dealers Everywhere



See the McLaughlin Line at the Local Showrooms

The Double-Walled Secret

Continued from Page 8

checked the impulse. In moving his feet to the floor he saw that his shoes had been removed, and he wondered if this were the first step in his weird incarceration. He smiled mirthlessly at the thought. He was sitting on the edge of the couch, his throbbing temples pressed between right thumb and fingers, elbow resting on his knee, when the girl came in to him.

"You didn't convince father," she said. "He's gone ten miles to the nearest telephone to disprove your prevarications."

Kelcey said listlessly: "Let him. What do I care?"

She stood with her back to a heavy oak table, her hands resting lightly on the edge, her compelling eyes on him curiously, speculatively. He noticed that she had changed to a house dress of Nile green silk and foamy lace, and a trifle later it came over him that she was one of the most striking girls he had ever seen—and quite the most unusual.

"Did you follow my instructions?" she asked.

"Not all of them. I had't time." He looked up, met her eyes. "I'm tired of guessing at puzzles," he said. "Won't you clear things up for me, please?"

Again he saw that troubled expression on her piquant face. She hesitated momentarily, then walked over and sat down near him.

"Did you ever," she asked, looking at him, "hear of Redmond Stryker?" And when he shook his head: "He's my father—the man who was here a little while ago. When I was three months old he was arrested for murder. He was innocent, but the evidence against him was strong and he was sent to prison for fifteen years. It killed mother. He left the penitentiary after serving ten years. And he was a different man." She paused and sat staring broodingly at the rug, her chin cupped in her palm.

After a pause he asked: "Didn't they ever find the right man?"

She answered with an almost imperceptible shake of her head. Sitting beside her, regarding her bowed head and girlish figure, outlined slenderly in the gathering dusk, young Kelcey mused upon what she had told him: the tragedy of a lifetime compressed in a few brief sentences.

But the thought of his own predicament soon drove all others from mind. "I'm still in the dark," he protested. "Why should your father feel savage toward me?"

She glanced up swiftly, her blue eyes kindling. "Why shouldn't he?" she flared. "You are a member of the society, civilization—call it what you will—which made those barbarous laws that sent him to prison. Why shouldn't he hate you? Why shouldn't he?" She leaned toward him, fists clenched, eyes blazing. In that instant he thought her superb.

"And you?" he countered, striving to speak lightly. "Aren't you also a member of that society?"

"No!" And she struck her little fist into the leather seat. "I am on father's side, now and always! I am opposed to the law and all it stands for. It is rotten to the core, unjust, heinous! And you—" She checked her runaway tongue and drew slightly away. "She was breathing rather more rapidly than normal, for she had spoken fiercely, and her mounting emotion had sent an excess of blood to her cheeks, richly flushing her fine-grained skin."

"Well?" bantered he, trying to fancy her in his mother's living-room. "What's to be done with me? Am I to be decapitated?"

She did not respond to his smile. Instead, she stared at him silently, and he noticed that her bosom was rising and falling less tempestuously now.

"I think I told you," she said presently, "that your arrival marked a precedent."

"Then my punishment is problematic?"

She nodded unsmiling acquiescence. "I can only throw myself on your mercy," he said, leaning back in his corner of the couch and studying her. He was beginning to enjoy his adventure.

Best Farm Shoe on Earth



I Built this Shoe for Farm Wear!

I know the requirements of a farm work shoe as well as any man living, because I was brought up on the farm and worked from early morning till late at night, just like every other farmer has to do. For that reason I know just what I am saying when I tell you that this is the **BEST FARM SHOE ON EARTH**. It is built especially to meet the requirements of farm life—on the fields—around the barn or in the barn acids. No matter how hard you may be on your shoes, or to what test you may put this shoe, I personally guarantee that it will stand up and give you all the wear you could possibly expect.

Read this Description—You Never Wore as Good a Shoe

The uppers are made of heavy tan or black Oil Grain leather of finest quality; the heavy half-double soles are of solid leather, as are also the 3-lifts of heels. The shoe has a solid and substantial leather back-strap, which gives great strength to the whole shoe. The vamp runs right through to the sole with the heavy toe-cap covering, which means double the ordinary shoe strength at the toes. It is strongly made and nicely finished on a wide and roomy last that will give greatest comfort.

Here are My Prices—Order Direct from this Advertisement, or Send for My Complete Shoe Catalogue

12H100—Dark Tan, Sizes 6 to 11. Price Post Paid... **\$4.65** 12H101—Black, Sizes 6 to 11. Price Post Paid... **\$4.65**

Remember you are perfectly safe and will save time by ordering direct from this advertisement, because I guarantee the shoe in every particular, and will promptly refund your money if you are not in every way more than satisfied.

Send for My Big Free Shoe Catalogue

It tells all about this and hundreds of other high quality shoes for Men, Women, and Children. All the latest styles and varieties of shoe for everybody, and all at prices that mean a big saving to you.

The Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada

11 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.

Ltd.

ture in a mild sort of way. Somehow, he could not take the thing seriously. If my arm and monoplane weren't disabled I should bid you adieu and fly away. As it is— He lifted his right shoulder and sighed.

Her big, solemn eyes were on his face again. "I am sorry you view your position with levity. It will anger father."

He pretended to become sober. "And if I should—what do you suppose he would do to me?"

"I don't know. You can not leave here without his consent—that I do know. The place is well guarded by men with rifles."

"And he would hold me against my will, against all law?"

She interrupted sharply: "We recognize no law except our own."

"But where's the sense in it?" he demanded. "What am I to him? What can he gain by making a prisoner of me? If it's money—" But a flash from her eyes stopped him.

She got up abruptly, took a turn about the room, touching a statuette here, a book there, her brows knitted, eyes troubled. Suddenly she faced him. "When you fell—did you—see anything unusual?" The words came jerkily, but her gaze was as steady as blue steel.

"Nothing more unusual," said he, "than a huge double-walled thing without windows nor any decent roof. If there's a door I didn't see it. And I'll bet it's damp inside."

"You didn't see what was inside?" Her voice, though low, was keyed to its highest tension.

"No," he shook his head, puzzled by the way she looked at him. "I couldn't see through the grating. I was falling too fast, and the light wasn't right."

She said nothing for a minute or two, but he could see that she was relieved. She stood beside the table toying with a book.

"Perhaps," she said finally, "I may be able to save you. Let me warn you to be guarded in what you say to father. It is too late now to assume an anarchistic pose. He will know who you are when he returns. Above all, show no curiosity in what you have seen or may surmise. Say as little as possible. If I succeed in prevailing upon him to let you go he will probably enjoin you to silence. You must swear to say nothing of your stay here." She replaced the book on the table and, glancing at him briefly, started from the room.

A new phrase of the situation struck Kelcey. "Suppose you think I'm a cad," he began, "for showing such a pronounced dislike for your—shall I say hospitality?—but the unusual circumstances—" he halted lamely. She had stopped at the door, her hand on the knob, and her attitude seemed to say: "If you are trying to be funny you are a ridiculous failure. If not, you display ill-breeding."

Then, without speaking, she went out and closed the door quietly behind her.

Laboriously, Kelcey stretched his length on the divan again. He was frowning. His bandaged arm, held rigidly in the splints, was aching with a steady, dull throb. He tried to see the humor in his predicament, but it escaped him somehow. The girl's demeanor was annoying, very. He had either fallen into a madhouse, or— There was mystery here, that much was certain!

The ache in his arm increased its tempo, rising and falling, rising and falling. He closed his eyes tiredly. His face, in the paling light of the dying day, looked drawn, waxen.

Listlessly, indifferently, he became aware that several persons had entered the room; and then he heard the snap of a button—and raised himself slightly, blinking his eyes against the dazzling light that filled the room. Stryker stood near the door, his finger still on the electric button. Behind him, filling the doorway, were the three Africans and a fifth man, whose dead-white skin, bullet-shaped head and hangdog look proclaimed the habitual criminal.

The button clicked again and the room was thrown back into darkness. He heard Stryker say something in a quiet voice, heard a tramping of feet, and the couch on which he lay was

lifted from the floor and borne toward the hall. He muttered something—he knew not what—and attempted to rise, with some wild idea of leaping to the floor and dashing to the windows. But

a hand closed upon his throat and crushed him back. He struck out smartly with his right fist and lodged the strangling grip. He felt a noose tighten about his ankles. He

drew his feet toward him and lashed back with all his strength, loosening the rope, which was immediately drawn taut again.

(To be continued)

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SPRING RED CROSS DRIVE

The darkest hours of the war hang heavily over us. Yet in the hearts of all there is the growing assurance that these last weeks mark that darkest darkness which just precedes the dawn. The first few days' despatches were so fraught with the fire and intensity of the great German offensive that the Allied world was plunged into the deepest anxiety. The terrific proportions of the struggle made us lose sight for a time of the spirit of the men who held Verdun. "They shall not pass," and of the spirit of the men who to-day are holding the line from Arras to LaFere. As the days grow into weeks and the great German onslaught is gradually stopped, then does the full force of Allied endurance and steadfastness, burst upon us. Then does a deeper and more prayerful faith in the blue and khaki lines exalt and inspire us.

While it would seem that the great armies entrenched across Europe, with faces turned to the rising sun, are all that stand between autocracy and militarism on the east, and democracy, freedom and justice on the west, there is a bigger and less spectacular army, which reaches to the ends of the earth, and to which you and I belong. Its service has hundreds of branches. All branches stand behind the men behind the guns. If the men who are holding the front line trenches fail it is because those farther back have failed before them. Can anyone fail the magnificent resistance of the front line men? Can ever anyone forego the honor of rendering real and tangible assistance and appreciation to those men? On April 9, 10, 11 and 12 our allegiance to the cause for which they are giving their lives will be tested.

The Canadian Red Cross is calling for \$4,000,000. The spring drive on the Western front makes more imperative our ready response to that call. Manitoba is asked to raise \$600,000, Saskatchewan \$600,000 and Alberta \$250,000. We who are spared the hell of the western line, can surely give of our worldly goods, "until it hurts." Even the "hurt" so sustained is nothing in comparison to the hurts over there. All we can do is give, give, give, and even if we gave all we have how inadequate a sacrifice it is. For April 9, 10, 11 and 12 the Red Cross all over Canada is planning a special spring drive to secure the \$4,000,000 needed. Canvassers will probably call on you, but drop the biggest cheque you may write to your provincial headquarters before they get to you. Then give the canvasser another. Let us remember the immortal words of one of our great Canadian soldiers, who himself has made the supreme sacrifice: "To you, from failing hands we throw the torch; be yours to hold it high! If ye break faith with us who die, We shall not sleep, though poppies grow in Flanders fields," and let us keep the faith.

WOMEN AS MISSIONARIES

At a recent meeting of the Home Mission Board of the Presbyterian church in Canada several women missionaries were appointed. This is the first time in Canadian history that the Presbyterian mission board has appointed women. A serious shortage of workers for mission fields has this year developed because of conditions created by the war and an appeal was made to the church. To this call there has come an immediate response, with the result that most of the mission fields in Canada for which Presbyteries have asked supplies will receive services.

A total of 250 appointments were made. Among these ten deaconesses from Toronto deaconesses' training school and several lady graduates of Queen's university will be in charge of mission fields during the summer.

CARING FOR RURAL MOTHERS

An investigation of conditions surrounding maternity in country communities discloses an urgent need for improving and extending rural nursing

service, according to a study recently completed by the Children's bureau. Despite good roads and telephones in one typical county studied, two-thirds of the mothers had no medical care before their children were born, and more than one-third had no visit from a physician after the day of birth. In only a few cases was the pre-natal and post-natal care commensurate with accepted standards. Four-fifths of the rural women had to work for large farm crews near the time of confinement when they especially needed to conserve all their strength.

The children's Bureau study indicates that in many country homes, poverty and remoteness, with the attendant evils surrounding childbirth, comprise a potential danger which should claim the attention of all women interested in maternal welfare and public health. The solution, advises the Children's Bureau, lies in the provision of additional nurses and doctors, improved hospitals and conference centres where mothers may obtain advice on both pre-natal and post-natal care.—Mother's Magazine.

SOMEWHERE IN AMERICA

Mr. K. C. Baeton, who conducts a column of quaint humor written in free verse in the New York American, has

That down in his pocket
He'd find something.
That little kids like.
And he'd leave them.
And just wander on.
Through the train.
And wherever he'd be.
You'd know it.
By the trail of smiles.
That followed.
And when he was gone.
It is more than likely.
That you and I.
Seeing the joy.
That he had wrought.
Would forget ourselves.
For a little while.
And go out.
And do the things.
That he had done.
And that was the Christ.
Of the Rancher.
And after we'd smoked.
I went out again.
Into the car.
And that afternoon.
The railroad man.
And the shoe salesman.
And I.
Played with the children.
Of the tired little mother.
And visited everybody.
And smiled.
And the rancher.
Sat in the smoking room.
With his pipe.
And never moved.
The whole afternoon.
I thank you.

MODERN CONVENIENCES

The dawn of a new light is already breaking about the daily pathway of



Teaching Daughters to Bake

Kitchen Uniforms add interest and dignity to the business of housekeeping, which can best be learned under mother's own direction

been called the "Charlie Chaplin of New York journalism." Here is a sample of his verse taken from the Literary Digest of recent date:

In the smoking room.
Of the Pullman.
There was the minister
Who'd been reading the Bible.
And a shoe salesman.
And a rancher.
And a railroad man.
And the minister's pipe.
Was awful.
The way it smelled.
And he inhaled.
And did everything.
He was a strong man.
And when he left.
We talked about him.
And drifted from him.
To religion.
And in a little while.
We all quit talking.
But the rancher.
And what he said.
Went something like this.
"I have a belief.
That if Christ.
Came back to earth.
We'd know him first.
By his smile.
And his hearty laugh.
And if it happened.
He was on this train.
He would visit with us.
For a little while.
And out in the car.
He'd spend some time.
With that tired little woman.
And her children.
And he'd tell them tales.
And make them laugh.
And the chances are.

the farm wife. The tendency of present day science is to dignify her labor, and many agencies are at work in that direction. But sometimes the wife insists on drudging as her mother did, and sometimes it is her husband who is so "chuck full" of what a woman's work is composed, that he can't see why she shouldn't be working from day-light till dark—and then never done.

"Guess I oughta get Bella some of these modern conveniences she's a harpin' about," said Peter Armstrong as he sat hunched up on his new discoprow surveying the morning passenger train with unusual interest.

"Modern fiddlesticks I call 'em. What's a woman want to save time fer? Better be saving money. Hem! maybe if I got her something or other, she could help me with the chores, and I wouldn't need to hire a man, with wages so high. If it aint one thing its another," he growled, thrusting his hand into his overalls pocket.

"Golly! I aint lost that money!" he ejaculated, jumping off the plow, "and there aint a hole neither!" Unhitching he trotted the horses to the stable, in the middle of the forenoon—a thing he had never done before, and wouldn't do for any other reason. Leaving the horses at the stable door he rushed to the house.

"Bella! Bella!" he called, as he stumbled up the steps to the kitchen. "Bella! Great Gehosaphat! What's the matter here?"

The stove was cold and dirty; the floor was unswept, and dirty breakfast dishes lay all around—a state of affairs that had never existed before in his matrimonial life.

"Bella! Bella!" he shouted, as he rushed from room to room, and back to the kitchen.

"What's this?" he gasped espying a letter propped against his tobacco box. "Gone to town to earn money to get some modern conveniences!" he gasped. "Bella workin' for strangers! and won't be back for a spell. Christopher Columbus! Huh! That's where the money went out of my pocket."

Gloomily Peter got himself some dinner, then sat down to a comfortless smoke. It was the same pipe and the same kitchen, but the warmth and sunshine had gone to town.

"I will! I will! Its a lot for fool contraptions—but I'll send her twenty dollars. This is h—," he growled, his eyes roving around the disorderly kitchen. Confident that twenty dollars would buy all the modern conveniences ever invented to make a woman dissatisfied with her lot in life, Peter duly met the train, but Bella merely sent a letter.

"Thunderation!" he cried. "Twenty dollars not enough! Well gal it's all you'll get," he growled.

No bright light shone for Peter when he got home that night. No fire crackled in the shining range, and the chairs that always stood at attention against the wall seemed to be huddled together in the middle of the room.

"Hang it! Maybe I haven't used Bella just square. I'd give fifty dollars to have her here now."

The next day Bella received a prayerful letter and a fifty dollar cheque. She was a good and conscientious wife, and it had cost her a mighty struggle to take the plunge and leave Peter to the tender mercies of himself, and for a moment she weakened, but closing her lips firmly she wrote him another letter.

"Well I'm blest!" said Peter, as he read the letter.

"Fifty dollars not enough! And she's a gettin on fine. If that aint like Bella—always had gumption, had Bella."

He smiled grimly as he jumped into his car and headed for town. "I'll give her the farm if she wants it—but she's a comin' home with me this night."—Edna Banks, Hazenmere, Sask.

THE FOURSQUARE WOMAN

A young officer, recently writing to his mother, said: "You little realize with what interest our soldiers watch the work that women are doing for the war; and in addressing my men on this subject, I always conclude by saying: 'We must stand foursquare for their sake.'"

There can be but one response from every American woman to such an ideal and such loyalty from our army in the field, and that is:—

As you stand foursquare for your country's sake and ours, so we at home will stand foursquare for our country's sake and yours. As you in your answer to the call of duty leave all to defend our country's honor, so will we stand ready to perform any task demanded of us.

The foursquare woman to-day realizes that the first enthusiasm for unusual tasks of more or less spectacular character is past, and that the time for active, difficult work has come. She realizes that conditions demand a careful survey of our own and our Allies' needs, with clearness of judgment and keenness of vision which reach beyond the present moment; and she enters upon her path of duty with a will to act, a determination to obey, and the inspiration of the dynamic power of an ideal to keep her mind and spirit serene and steadfast.

She knows she must be physically,

mentally and morally alive, and that she must prepare herself for active duty wherever her service is most needed, regardless of difficulties, or uncongeniality of task, or dangers, and with the full understanding that her part must be performed in co-operation with those upon whom the responsibility of our war-activities devolves.

The foursquare woman is a volunteer. No able-bodied woman has a right to occupy space in our land who is not doing, or preparing to do, some active service for the right to occupy the space she fills. Are you a foursquare woman? Then register for your place in the ranks of the army at home. There is no lack of opportunity for those with a will to serve, and the foursquare woman will find it.—Anna Howard Shaw.

The Woman County Agent

Continued from Page 7

District representative can make herself the friend of "the shut-ins" among our farm women. She can do much towards engendering hope and ambition in the woman who has all but given up. A woman county agent is able to utilize the services of the specialist at the provincial agricultural colleges since she is acquainted with the extension service and with the needs of the women in her county. A woman district representative can help organize a home economics extension service. She can bring the woman who has gardening problems in touch with the college horticultural department; the woman who is interested in poultry raising or meat curing with the animal husbandry department; the woman who is anxious to make cheese for the market with the dairy department. Women district representative work will undoubtedly constitute one of the main phases of extension work with farm women in the future.

Agricultural colleges, experimental farms and research stations over all America have been doing a vast amount of investigation work. This is being made available through bulletins and meetings but chiefly through the agricultural press. The colleges have taught the fundamentals of agriculture and the most recent scientific findings to their students. It is safe to say that these various institutions have published and spread broadcast enough specific information to greatly multiply our agricultural productions, (all other factors being equal) if it were put into practice. But the fact remains that even in the most enlightened communities a vast number of farmers have always remained uninformed on the most fundamental matters. Investigations carried on in the United States have shown that under ordinary conditions a larger percentage of farmers receive their greatest direct assistance in an educational way from the agricultural press than from any other agency. But there always remains an even larger number from 40 to 50 per cent. of the total who fail to make any direct use of the facilities for better training that were available to them. By such facilities I mean the agricultural colleges, experimental farms, farmers' institutes, or the agricultural press. To reach these, to solve the problem of "the indifferent farmer" and to encourage the agricultural training of the boys and girls on the farm has become the prime reason for the institution of the agricultural representative system.

Their War Work

Since the war began the services of the county agents have been greatly enlarged in the United States, the authorities recognizing that these agents are a most powerful factor in increased food production. At the same time as the Food Control Act which so aroused national interest in United States was passed, the Food Production Act of perhaps almost equal importance was also passed. By this act over \$11,000,000 was placed at the disposal of the secretary of agriculture, purely as a special emergency fund to speed up crop production. One of the principal means of doing this will be by a great extension of the district representative. A somewhat similar service is being extended to women in cities through

women district representatives.

These county agents are not superimposed on a county. The movement has the sanction of the federal and state authorities and both these fed-

eral and state governments pay a large part of the salary to the district representative. But another step is necessary. In order that a woman agent be put into a county it is necessary that

the farm women of the county ask for her. After this is done and a certain amount of formality gone through a representative's office is established in the district.



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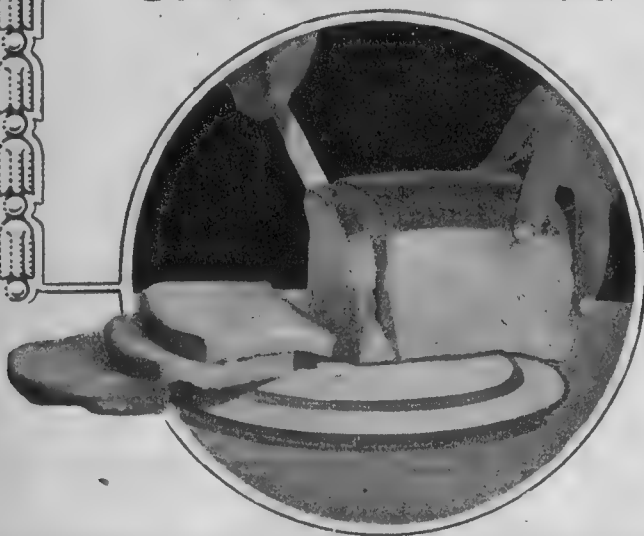




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From Dried and Canned Fruits

One is apt to forget the value of dried and canned fruits. The dried fruits are really the fresh fruits minus the water. The food value is there and if they are carefully soaked and cooked the flavor is little impaired. There are no end of nice desserts with dried fruits as a basis. They are wholesome and "patriotic" because many of them call for little or no white flour and some of them, figs and prunes for instance, are sweet in themselves and require very little sugar.

Some of the fruits available are apples, pears, peaches, prunes, apricots, raisins, figs and dates. Almost any of these may be served stewed, with a thin tapioca pudding flavored with lemon rind, or as an accompaniment to boiled rice. It is better economy to prepare enough fruit for two or more servings at one time. If there is a little of two or three kinds left combine them, put them away in a jar and they will serve as the basis for a fruit gelatin or pudding.

Date Tapioca

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup pearl tapioca $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups boiling water
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt 3 strips lemon rind
1 cup dates 1 teaspoon vanilla

Soak the tapioca in cold water to cover two hours, drain, put in double boiler, add the boiling water, the salt, lemon rind and the dates stoned and cut in pieces. Cook until tapioca is transparent, remove lemon rind, add one teaspoon vanilla. Serve with sugar and thin cream.

A Delicious Dessert

Bread Fruit juice
Whipped cream

Break bread into cups or individual molds and pour fruit-juice over it until every particle is moistened. Then press down slightly and set away in a cool place. At dinner-time turn from the mold and serve with cream either plain or whipped. Although very simple, this dessert is delicious and can be made from the extra juice from any canned fruit. We like it best made from the juice of berries, as then the color is attractive also.

E. M. T.

Pineapple Tapioca

For a first class dessert try this one.

1 cup pearl tapioca Juice of 1 lemon
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cold water $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar
1 can pineapple 3 egg-whites

Soak the tapioca over night in plenty of water. Drain and add cold water, the juice from the can of pineapple, and from the lemon. Then cook in a double boiler till clear. Add the sugar to this, then the pineapple, chopped fine, and lastly, pour over the egg-whites, beaten stiff. Chill and serve with cream or custard. This can be made from fresh pineapple, if stewed and not too sweet. It will serve twelve people and will keep two or three days.

An Excellent Dessert

1 pint cream $\frac{1}{4}$ cup ground walnuts
White of 1 egg 12 figs
Sugar to taste 6 dates

Beat up the cream until stiff with the white of the egg, which adds to the stiffness and bulk. Sweeten the cream to taste, add the ground walnuts, the figs and the dates cut into small pieces. Mix carefully and put into a wet mold; cover tightly and pack in ice and salt. Allow it to remain so for four hours. This quantity will serve eight persons.

A Simple Dessert

Dates Candied ginger
Sweet milk Whipped cream

Fill individual glass dishes with dates that have been stoned and shredded. Mixing in a bit of the candied ginger. Pour a little sweet milk into each dish, set aside to cool and before serving put a little whipped cream on top of each dish.

Prune Corn-Starch Pudding

$\frac{1}{4}$ pound prunes 2 cups cold water
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup corn-starch $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups boiling water
mixed with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped nut-meats
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup cold water Lemon juice to taste
1 cup sugar

Wash prunes. Soak over night in the cold water. Boil these in the same water till soft; slip out the stones and cut prunes in quarters. Add sugar, boiling water, lemon juice; simmer five minutes, then add corn-starch mixed with cold water and boil twenty minutes longer; stir in the nut-meats. Serve cold with plain or whipped cream. This may be varied by omitting the nuts and lemon and adding a stick of cinnamon. Remove cinnamon before chilling.

Prune Jelly

Steam half a pound of prunes. Then stone them and place in a circular mold. Make a jelly from a cupful of boiling water, the juice of two oranges, one tablespoonful of gelatin, one cupful of grape-juice and a cupful of sugar. Pour this over the prunes, and put on ice to cool. When ready, turn out and fill centre with whipped cream.

Black Eyed Susan

$2\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk 3 tablespoons currants
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar 1 cup brown bread
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon cloves crumbs
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ eggs $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon cinnamon
1 tablespoon melted butter $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon nutmeg
Salt

Put the milk in a double boiler and bring to the scalding point. Pour milk over the bread crumbs and let stand until the mixture cools, then add the sugar mixed with the spices and the salt, the eggs slightly beaten, the melted butter, the raisins and currants; turn into a buttered pudding dish and bake in a moderate oven about fifty minutes. Serve hot with sugar and thin cream.

Peach Short Cake

This may be made of either canned or dried peaches. If the dried peaches are used, soak and cook them as usual. Make a very plain cake, using part Graham instead of white flour; split the cake and put sliced peaches between the layers, cover with whipped cream and garnish with more peaches. Be careful in preparing the peaches not to get them too sweet.

Apples With Prunes

Soak the apples and prunes in separate dishes over night. In the morning put on the stove and simmer each very slowly for an hour. Then add prunes to apples and simmer together until done. Raisins or dates may be used instead of prunes.

Dried Apple Fruit Cake

2 cups apples, soaked 1 teaspoon casein
10 hours 1 teaspoon allspice
2 cups molasses 1 teaspoon cloves
1 cup fat 3 teaspoons baking-powder
1 cup milk 3 eggs
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ pound raisins
3 cups flour

Simmer the apples in the molasses until dark. Cool and add the other ingredients in order given. Bake two and one-half hours in a slow oven.

Prune Souffle

2 cups stewed prune pulp Juice of 1 lemon
Whites of 4 eggs $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of sugar

Whip whites of eggs until stiff. Beat in sugar, lemon juice, and add prune pulp. Turn into an oiled baking-dish, bake in brisk oven ten minutes. Serve with whipped cream substitute—a sliced banana whipped into the white of one egg.

Skillet Apples

Soak dried apples over night. Place one teaspoon of drippings in skillet and saute apples. Sprinkle with sugar and a little flour and serve them thoroughly browned. These are nice with meat.

Apple Roly Poly

Make a sweet biscuit dough. Roll thin and spread with a layer of apples soaked over night. Sprinkle with sugar, a little butter, and spice, and roll like jelly-roll. Bake one hour in moderate oven.

Fig Pudding

3 ounces beef suet $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups stale bread $\frac{1}{4}$ pound figs
crumbs $\frac{1}{4}$ cup milk
2 eggs $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar

Put the suet through the chopper three times, then work with the hands until creamy. Put the figs through the chopper and work in with the suet until well blended. Soak the bread crumbs in the milk, add the eggs, sugar and salt. Combine the mixtures, butter individual molds, and garnish bottom of each with thin strips of figs radiating from the centre. Fill the molds two-thirds full and steam one and one-half hours. If this is steamed in a single mold the time required to steam is three hours. Serve with foamy sauce.

Foamy Sauce

1 egg (yolk) Grated lemon rind
1 teaspoon cornstarch White 1 egg
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup powdered sugar $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon vanilla
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt 1 tablespoon lemon juice
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup milk

Beat the yolk of the egg until thick and lemon colored, add half a cup of the powdered sugar, beating constantly. Mix the remaining powdered sugar with the corn-starch and salt, and pour on gradu-

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Geese, per lb. 18c
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
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ally the scalded milk. Put in double boiler and stir until mixture thickens. Combine mixtures, flavor with vanilla, lemon juice and rind. Then add the white of the egg beaten until stiff.

Strawberry Coupe

1 cup canned straw-berries
1 1/2 cups top milk
Few grains salt
1/4 cup sugar
Pink coloring

Rub strawberries with their sirup through a sieve. Add sugar, milk, salt and enough coloring to make a delicate pink. Freeze, using three parts finely crushed ice to one part rock salt. In a coupe glass put fresh or canned fruits cut in pieces, using bananas, oranges, peaches, pineapple, strawberries, or whatever fruits are most convenient. Cover with a thin layer of the strawberry ice cream and garnish with a whole strawberry and a piece of pineapple.

Conservation Pastry

3/4 cup rye flour
3/4 cup white flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
4 tablespoons dripping
1 cup cold water
4 tablespoons oleo-margarine

Mix and sift dry ingredients, and work in dripping or other shortening with tips of fingers. Mix to a dough with cold water. Toss on floured cloth and knead gently for one minute. Pat with rolling pin and roll out to a long rectangular piece. Wash the oleomargarine in cold water, pat it into a smooth round cake and place on the middle of one side. Fold the long side of the pastry over the oleomargarine and press the edges firmly together. Then fold one end of the pastry over the oleomargarine and the other end under the oleomargarine. Turn the pastry half way round, pat with rolling pin, lift gently to be sure it does not stick to the cloth, and roll again into a long rectangular piece. Fold in three layers, turn half-way round, and pat, roll and fold twice. Then divide into two portions. Roll one portion to fit the pie plate and build up a little rim, fluting it with the fingers. Fill as desired and bake in a moderate oven.

Apricot and Raisin Puffs

1 1/2 cups stewed apricots
White 1 egg
1/2 cup sugar
1/2 cup stewed raisins
6 tablespoons corn-starch
1 tablespoon lemon juice

Heat the fruit to the boiling point, add the corn-starch dissolved in a little cold water, let boil, add the lemon and the sugar. Line patty pans with conservation pastry, fill with the fruit mixture, bake, and when almost done add a little meringue to the top of each patty.

Pear Mold

Pour a little red gelatin into a wet mold and allow it to set. Drain one can of pears, and rub them through a sieve. Mix the pulp with one tablespoonful of lemon juice, add two tablespoonfuls of gelatin dissolved in one cupful of milk, one-half cupful of sugar and one cupful of whipped cream. Stir occasionally until cool, then pour into the mold. When firm turn out and decorate with chopped red gelatin. Serve with cream, plain or whipped.

Peach Mold

Soak a half package of gelatin in a half cupful of the peach sirup until soft, pour two cupfuls of boiling fruit sirup over the soaked gelatin and stir until dissolved, add the juice of one lemon, then pour the mixture into saucers and let it harden. When ready to serve turn the molded gelatin in each saucer out on a dessert plate, place a preserved peach or half a canned peach in the centre of the jelly, and decorate with whipped cream and home-canned cherries.

Prune Pone

1 cup corn-meal
1 cup washed chopped dried prunes
1 cup graham flour
1 cup white flour
1/2 cup molasses
1 cup sour milk
1/2 teaspoon soda

Mix ingredients together. Steam ten hours. Serve with sweet sauce.

Indian Apple Pudding

5 cups scalded milk
1/2 cup Indian meal
1/2 cup molasses
1 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon ginger
1 cup dried apples
1 teaspoon cinnamon

Pour milk slowly on meal, cook in double boiler twenty minutes, add molasses, salt, ginger, apples, and cinnamon. Pour into an oiled baking-dish and bake three hours in a slow oven. Serve with top milk.

The Poultry Cook.

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Ailments of Infancy

Some Things to do for Baby When He Falls Ill

If the baby is properly fed and clothed and gets plenty of fresh air there is little danger that he will contract ailments so common to many children. Yet in spite of the most scientific care the baby sometimes falls ill. The importance of correct feeding cannot be over estimated, for it is said nearly 90 per cent. of the ailments of infancy are due to irregularity or inconsistency in the feeding of the baby. Babies are usually born healthy, and if they are allowed to develop in a natural normal way there is little reason why they should be sick, and the responsibility for their sickness in its event rests entirely upon the parents. Regular habits are absolutely necessary if mothers intend to bring up healthy, strong children. The baby should from the very beginning be trained into good habits, habits of sleeping, eating and playing. The baby who gets the right food at regular intervals, who sleeps according to the clock, and who has healthy play without too much excitement has a pretty good chance to fight off the common infant ailments.

However, ailments do befall children, and mothers must train themselves to take care of their babies during such illness. Colds are a common source of annoyance and discomfort for the babies. Colds are germ diseases, and are contracted by contact with a person suffering from cold. Colds in the head are possibly the most annoying for the small baby, since it interferes so much with his feeding. A cold in the head is an obstruction of the nasal passage, making necessary breathing through the mouth. In this way the air is not sufficiently warmed and the cold may develop into something more serious. Every precaution should be taken to keep the baby away from those suffering with colds, and if a person sneezes or coughs near the baby, this may be the means of giving the infant a heavy cold. If the mother is suffering from a cold she should avoid kissing her baby or breathing in the baby's face. When he is nursing, it would be well for her to cover her mouth with a clean piece of gauze or cloth to prevent direct breathing in the baby's face. As soon as the baby contracts a cold in the head a few drops of alcohol placed in the nostrils will greatly relieve their discomfort and suffering. Great care should be taken to keep the baby's bowels open and regular. If a fever develops the food should be reduced, possibly one-half, and if the fever is high and the baby's eyes glossy it should be reduced even more, and slightly warm water substituted. The temperature of the room in which the baby is should not vary, and during the time the baby suffers from a cold its clothing should be little, if any, heavier than he ordinarily wears. Those babies who sleep out of doors or live in the out of doors a good deal are less subject to cold than those babies which are kept in the house.

Croup

Croup is one of the most serious ailments of childhood, and may or may not develop out of a cold. Some mothers seem to think their babies must have croup sooner or later, and in spite of the dread of the disease are not too careful in preventing it. This is not

so, but where a baby has a cold it is well to take precautions that croup does not follow. Many children may have colds time after time and without the least tendency to croup. Croup is a contraction of the air passage of the throat occurring spasmodically and lasting, if not treated, three or four hours, after which the child falls asleep, tired out by the attack. If the baby awakes in the night gasping for breath, or breathing heavily and with difficulty, and perhaps giving sharp barking coughs, it is safe to assume that this is croup. The very first thing to be done is to take a soft piece of cloth, fold it over about six thicknesses and after putting it into water of a temperature about 60 degrees fahrenheit, wring it out dry and place it around the child's neck. It is well to keep a dry cloth or a piece of oilskin over this to keep the bed clothes and the night dress from getting damp. Repeat this process until the child gets relief. After the first cloth has been placed on the child's throat, get out the croup kettle and start it going. A very good croup kettle with a long spout is to be had on the market but any ordinary tea kettle will do in an emergency. The steam from a tea kettle affords relief for the croup. It is best to cover the bed with a sheet. If the bed is a little crib this is easily done, but some contrivance can be made for every bed on which a baby sleeps. Place the spout of the tea kettle under the cover, so that the steam pervades the whole canopy. When using this great care is necessary that the flame does not come near the bedclothes. Keep the kettle going as long as there are any signs of croup.

If those directions are carefully followed and to no effect, or if the baby is suffering from indigestion as well as croup it will be advisable to make the baby vomit. Give it one or two teaspoonfuls of syrup of ipecac to cause vomiting and after this has occurred the child will be more comfortable. The croup kettle will be found extremely useful in any harassing cough, whether the baby is croupy or not. By putting a teaspoon of Tincture of Benzoin into the water the steam is made very quieting and soothing and relieves the cough better than medicine taken into the stomach, and has the added advantage of not upsetting the digestion. Remember that croup always is of short duration, and if difficult breathing lasts more than three or four hours and the child is still struggling for breath when morning comes, there is more than mere croup at the bottom of the trouble.

Bowel Disorders

Regular habits should never be more emphasized than in regard to the bowel movement. A very slight cold will bring on diarrhoea, especially in delicate children and during warm weather. This ailment is more serious in a child than in an adult, because the child is quickly exhausted with the continual strain of its system. The child should be kept scrupulously clean, especially during the hot weather, and given plenty of fresh air. He should be guarded against taking cold while bathing or lying without covering at nights. This care in addition to the boiling of all the water he drinks will be of great assistance in preventing an attack. As

soon as the diarrhoea appears a dose of castor oil is the best remedy to remove any irritating substance that may have caused the trouble. It is wiser not to check the diarrhoea immediately, and if it does not stop after the oil has acted, a little powder of bismuth will help to stop it. When it is possible, the child should be kept in bed until the diarrhoea ceases. If the diarrhoea shows no sign of disappearing after a few hours a physician should be consulted.

When children are troubled with constipation every effort should be made to overcome it by establishing regular habits. A nursing baby often responds to this condition in the mother. The mother should have a free evacuation of the bowels each day. If she is regular and the baby is still constipated he must be held over the chamber at exactly the same hour every day in the effort to induce regular habits. Persistence in the establishment of a regular bowel habit with the baby prevents much of this trouble. A very gentle massage over left side of the abdomen with a little vaseline on the hand for eight or ten minutes twice a day, after meals, or a small suppository made of castile soap dipped direct into the rectum right after breakfast will be of great service in overcoming this difficulty. Outdoor exercise, oatmeal porridge, plenty of cooked fruit and orange juice will be found of assistance in promoting a regular action of the bowels every day.

Wind colic is one of the baby's first troubles. To cure it keep him warm near the fire, lying on his stomach. Give him some peppermint and hot water and rub the abdomen carefully in a circular direction. Colic is caused by indigestion due to improper feeding, over feeding, or too frequent feeding. The bowel is by gas, giving rise to severe pain. The baby cries sharply, alternately drawing its legs up to the body then kicking them away. Another simple means of relief is a small enema of warm water, which will serve to relieve the pain by driving out the gas from the intestines. The feet and legs should be kept very warm and the abdomen may be massaged with warm oil. Do not feed the baby while the attack lasts. Colic is peculiarly an ailment of young babies, and usually disappears by the third or fourth month. It is also caused by cold and if the baby has been chilled in any way it is well to place him in a warm bath for five or ten minutes, wrapping him warmly after taking him out of the water. The temperature of the bath should be about 100 degrees.

Accidents

There are many little accidents that happen to children, which in themselves are not serious but which often develop into dangerous conditions through wrong treatment. Unfortunately many home remedies, and especially old-fashioned ones that have been handed down through generations, are of more harm than benefit.

In the case of cuts or open wounds of any sort, first stop the hemorrhage where it is excessive; second, prevent infection or blood poisoning by keeping the wound clean. Hemorrhage can usually be stopped by using a piece of sterile gauze held over the cut with a bandage. Where there is a little bleed-

ing, the most important thing is to prevent infection. This is done by soaking the wound for half an hour in a hot antiseptic solution (one corrosive sublimate tablet or one teaspoonful of creolin to a quart of water). A piece of sterile gauze wet with the antiseptic solution is then placed upon the wound and after bandaging, is left undisturbed until the wound has healed; or, if gaping open, until a physician can give it further care. If the skin is unbroken, bruises require no special attention, except, perhaps, where they are very extensive, in which event ice is immediately applied and the injured part allowed to rest for a time.

Children often swallow such things as open safety pins, screws and coins without their doing any harm. In time these objects travel through the stomach and bowels into the world again. Do not administer cathartics, but give the child plenty of coarse food, oatmeal, potatoes and bran biscuits. In these days of the X-ray machine it is best to take the child to your doctor, who will locate the foreign body and make sure it is not in a place where it will do harm.

Foreign bodies in the throat are often not so urgent as they seem. As long as the child is breathing well and is not blue in the face do not do anything to make matters worse. Putting the finger as far back in the throat as possible in an endeavor to dislodge the object, or turning the child upside down while someone pounds him on the back are often sufficient to remove a foreign body in the throat.

Children more often take poisons of various kinds than do adults. As prevention is better than a cure, all poisonous substances and medicines should be kept out of reach of the child, and not left where he may get at them. Disregarding the rule has caused many a mother regret to the end of her life. Most medicines if taken in excessive quantities, are poisonous. We should always bear this in mind.

As soon as it is discovered that the child has taken poison, send for the doctor at once, telling him, if possible, what poison has been taken so that he may come prepared for the emergency. It is always well to remember that an antidote for the poison is often printed upon the bottle in which the poison came. This saves time in looking up the treatment. A general principle which it is safe to follow is to make the child vomit at once. Whatever the poison, the sooner it comes up the less harm it will do. If the antidote is known, it may be given before the emetic, which is to produce the vomiting, and in some instances repeated after the vomiting. The best emetics are those which are always on hand in every household. Mustard flour, two teaspoonfuls to a glass of water, usually starts vomiting at once. As soon as it is swallowed, the finger stuck down the throat to cause gagging, so that the child will not retain the mustard long enough to burn the stomach. Another good way to produce vomiting is to give a glassful of strong soapsuds. Sometimes just sticking the finger into the throat after giving a glass of warm water will produce the desired result. Syrup or wine of ipecac, one to two teaspoonfuls, is the best emetic of all, but it is not always on hand.

Farm Women's Clubs

WAYS OF INCREASING MEMBERSHIP

Interesting and devious are the ways and means of increasing membership in many locals. We know that there are many other ways being practised of which we have never heard, and we want you to tell us about them, so we may pass them on to our readers. Every little hint and suggestion is fraught with possibilities for the person who is taking an active part in the present huge membership campaign in all three provinces. The Wynyard local, as reported on last week's Saskatchewan page, has the two sections competing against each other. The losing section is to entertain the winning section and the new members of both. This savors of lots of fun and healthy competition.

Mrs. Sloane, of the Myrtle Women's Section, tells us that their women are divided under two captains. Each side is making a complete canvas for new members and great success is attending their efforts. The losers here too must entertain the winners. Oakville local, as reported in this issue, is combining a Red Cross drive and a membership contest. One recruiting officer already reports ten new members and there are still many days before the competition closes. Treherne women are dropping a postal card invitation to every farm woman who trades in Treherne to attend the next meeting. They are getting the names from the local stores, post office, banks, and other places of business.

Are you using the local paper of your district in the campaign? If not, it is a splendid recruiting agency. Mr. Burnell, of the Oakville local, told the Portage district convention that his local pays a small monthly fee to the town paper in return for the third of a column of space each week. This space is used to interest readers in the work of the local. This is apart from reports of meetings which editors are always glad to use as news. Oakville thinks it is money well spent. Are you making good use of your telephone in this membership campaign? A recent report states that the directors of the Women's Sections are appointed, one for each telephone line. Thus each director may easily keep in close touch with the women of her district. Do you ever after reading and inwardly digesting the various circulars sent out by your Central office, readdress them to those women in your community who are not members of your Section?

Send us a detailed account of your ways and means for increasing membership.—Editor Club Page.

MRS. BARRITT'S MESSAGE

My dear friends: I fear I have appeared upon the stage of the U.F.W. this year simply to make my bow and depart. It is with some regret that I have handed in my resignation as provincial secretary, for I have the same feeling toward the U.F.W. that the engineer who loves his work has for his engine. The work of the organization has grown, however, until it can only be efficiently done in a well-equipped office. As homes do not run themselves, and as babies need a mother, the position henceforth will probably be filled by a woman on whom no other cares devolve and will be done from the Central office of the United Farmers of Alberta.

A Far Call

It seems a far call to the day only three years ago, when, as a band of inexperienced women, we started on what was then a venture. The secretary who donated her services that first year had no office equipment, no literature, no well-defined plans, and only such knowledge of the work as was gained during a year as president of a local branch of the Women's Institute. To-day we have a well-defined policy, all necessary literature, recognition by every organized public body whose aims are for social betterment, 70 or more locals with reports of new ones every week and a band of enthusiastic workers. In spite of much that at times looks discourag-

ing, we have travelled far. As rural women become more interested in public questions and community work our numbers will increase.

Our organization is the place for every farm woman. Every benefit we have derived or shall derive, economically or socially, and every benefit our children will derive has come, and will come through the farmers and farm women's organization, either directly or indirectly. Do you feel satisfied that it is honorable to take the benefits won by the sacrifices of other men and women and give back nothing in return? Every name added to the U.F.A. or U.F.W.A. increases our strength numerically and financially. Besides it will open for each member the biggest opportunity ever presented to those who wish to serve their day and generation.

What Accomplished

We have put each member and each club directly in touch with the department of extension of the university so that they may receive the advantages of the travelling library, the open shelf list of books, and information along any line they desire. Each secretary is on the mailing list of the Social Service League of Alberta from which members can secure the most up-to-date information regarding the care of children, contagious diseases and public health

Co-operation the Keynote

The keynote of our organization is co-operation. We have not set ourselves to build up a U.F.W. provincial library. The department of extension of the University of Alberta is trying to build up a library for the people of the province. We are patronizing that library. The Social Service League of Alberta has specialists who are looking after the matters already referred to. We are not trying to duplicate that work, but are supporting it and putting our members in direct touch with the league, on whose executive we have four members. Thus, we consider that, instead of weakening other bodies financially and otherwise, which are specializing in certain lines by duplication and division, we are strengthening their hands and at the same time giving more efficient service to our members. We advocate always the doctrine of self-help. We do not propose to spoon-feed, and we have no lures to offer except the increased social life and the joy of unlimited service.

We are working both hand, heart and brain for a better day for the men and women and increased opportunity, economically, socially and educationally for the boys and girls, on the farms. Don't you want to help us? If you are not a member, drop a note to the Provincial Secretary, U.F.W.A. Central Office, Loughheed Building, Calgary, and

full reports as you can to the Central office of the United Farmers. Do as a secretary did recently: attach two or three sheets to the report form, and send regularly. With many thanks for the encouraging messages I have often received from officers and members, with the kindest memories of my associations with the old and new boards, and with best wishes for the success of the local clubs and the association.—Leona R. Barritt.

BREAKS ALL RECORDS

High River U.F.W. is making rapid progress and has recently added 23 new members to their list. The U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. delegates came home from the convention filled with a new enthusiasm, and their reports given at a meeting the following week were very much enjoyed by those present. The members of both organizations decided to get together and make things as interesting as possible during the coming year. Both the executives met and it was decided that they would start off with a farmer's banquet. The town hall was secured for February 23, and when the tables were set and decorated with pink carnations they looked very attractive indeed. Covers were laid for 274 people, and fully 100 more partook of the banquet at a second sitting. The mayor and town councillors were invited as guests, also H. W. Wood, provincial president of the U.F.A., who gave an excellent address at the close of the banquet. Director S. S. Sears of Nanton and Mrs. Sears, director of the U.F.W.A., also addressed the meeting. A short programme of solos and readings was very much enjoyed, and last but not least was an address by the president of the High River local, Mr. Keene, who urged all present to sign the blank card beside their plates and become members of the U.F.A. or U.F.W., as the case might be. The tables were then quickly cleared and the evening finished up with a good old-fashioned dance. The evening was thoroughly enjoyed by everybody and certainly was a very great success. At the time of the convention the U.F.A. numbered 36 members and has since increased to 110 with prospects of many more, and the U.F.W. has increased from 31 to 52. Unfortunately the next regular meeting day was stormy, so that all the members were not able to attend, but as both organizations are determined to carry on the work to the very best of their ability we are looking forward to considerable progress being made in the High River district during the year 1918.



Knitting Socks for Soldiers

This club of little girls belongs to Gladstone, Man., and was formed to make comforts for the boys overseas. In each sock is a message of comfort and cheer from Canada.

generally, sex hygiene and other matters along that line, through pamphlets and charts which are distributed free by the league. Each secretary is also on the mailing list of the Food Control Board at Ottawa, so that all letters, bulletins and pamphlets sent out by the board are received direct. Through our club literature we tell our members where to write for information regarding any form of agriculture, and where to apply for public speakers. We are affiliating direct with the National Council of Women, and hence with the Great International Council, so that we shall be kept in touch with all big movements. Matters of special interest are thus brought to every individual member, either through circulars read by the local secretary or through delegates and the annual report of the convention. Think of the day that has dawned for the farm woman, when, instead of being the stranded bit of human wreckage she seemed three years ago, with no medium of expression, hopelessly out of touch with everything that makes for social and economic betterment, there is now an organization through which she can be part of the great world body of organized women. Besides that, her own ability has full scope. The only limitations are those she sets herself, or that nature has set her.

literature will be sent, showing exactly what we are trying to do and how we are trying to do it. "Do it now!"

The Personal Note

To speak personally, I can only say in looking back, that my best thought was given to the interests of the association. The work had first place always and rightly or wrongly, home-keeping and personal comfort were subordinated. There are many things that—to quote Browning—

"The worlds course thumb
And finger fail to plumb,
So pass in making up the main account;
All instincts immature,
All purposes unsure,
That weigh not as our work, yet swell
the man's amount."

And for those things
"Only the Master shall praise us,
And only the Master shall blame."

—Kipling

And I am glad that it is to the Master we shall finally render an account of our stewardship.

I hope to keep in close touch with the work of the association. Through the kindness of the Central office, I am permitted to get a copy of all reports that are sent in, for further publicity work. So the best service you can render the retiring secretary is to send as

RED CROSS SPRING DRIVE

The Red Cross spring drive is a competition which may be adopted by any society. It will add fresh vim to the work of the Red Cross and with enthusiastic leaders it will be the means of enlisting every available person in the community to do "her bit" in this much-needed work for the Empire. The following is an outline of the plan:—

Appoint two leaders, one as captain of the Navy Veterans and one as commanding officer of the Army Corps. The leaders then choose the club members for opposing sides and they also appoint three recruiting officers on each side to enlist workers outside of the society. A committee must arrange a schedule of marks for the Red Cross work, a definite number being given for a pair of hand-knitted socks, a certain number for pyjamas, etc., according to the relative amount of work in each. The recruiting can commence immediately, and much fun, enthusiasm and rivalry can be worked up during this period. The Red Cross supplies must be ordered and in readiness for the opening day. The drive lasts one month only, during which time both sides in the competition devote as much time as possible to Red Cross work, striving of course to win the highest number of marks. Many social afternoons can be spent by groups on each side doing the work, and often a large amount of sewing can be accomplished by a number working together, some basting or turning seams while others



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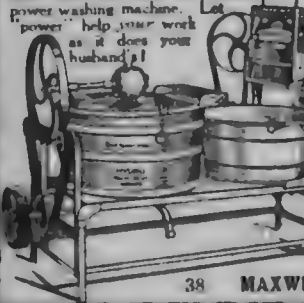
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run the machine. When the competition closes the total number of marks on each side are counted, the victorious side being the one gaining the highest number of marks. The losers must then provide an entertainment for the winners. If the Army Corps lose this concert should be of a military nature, while if the Navy Veterans lose the program should consist of navy songs, monologues, etc. Badges may be worn during the contest, an anchor to represent the Navy and a small flag to represent the Army. If a prize be awarded the individual gaining the highest number of marks it will prove an added stimulus to personal activity.

The above plan has been adopted by the Oakville W.S. of the G.G.A. The drive will commence on April 9 and continue for the following month.

IDEAL CO-OPERATION

I was surprised to read that Mrs. Barritt classes us amongst the progressives as we are only few in number, at no time has our membership exceeded 12, and don't seem to have accomplished anything very big along financial lines at least as compared with other clubs. We first organized as a Ladies' Aid society on October 10, 1912, firstly, for the purpose of assisting in the support of the minister conducting services at the Rathwell school house; secondly, to assist any charitable purpose that the members might decide worthy. Membership dues were fixed as follows: Admission fees, 50 cents and 10 cents to be paid at each meeting of the society, which were and are still held on alternate Wednesdays, from two to four thirty in the afternoon, at the members' houses in turn. The hostess supplies refreshments, but is limited to not more than three varieties of food.

Up to June 1915, since which we have largely been engaged on Red Cross work, we made various articles for sale, such as quilts, rugs, children's clothes and some mending. We also helped with the sewing and mending for a family with an invalid mother gratis for two or three years. Up until the commencement of the war, any money earned largely went for church purposes. Our aid was not connected directly with any denomination and we have aided at different times Presbyterian, Methodist and Church of England, which ever happened to be conducting services here at the time. By our minutes I see that we decided to purchase wool for soldiers' socks, mitts, belts, etc., as early as August 26, 1914. Since June 1915 we have been assisting the Macleod I.O.D.E. branch of the Red Cross by sewing, knitting, helping and providing for Red Cross teas and suppers, and by collecting contributions, etc. We made over 800 articles for the Red Cross during 1917. We get a bundle of material from the Red Cross depot, make as many articles as possible at our meetings and distribute what is unfinished amongst our members to be made up in their own homes. There are also 18 to 20 boys from our district at the front, two having given their lives, and we provide socks and parcels occasionally for them, besides the work that is done individually by our members.

We decided to unite with the U.F.W.A. in May, 1916, in order to keep in touch with the work being done by other farm women. We collect our U.F.W.A. membership dues instead of the admission fee and still pay our 10 cents semi-monthly towards the support of our local work. We have conducted our work largely along the same lines as formerly. We still assist in supporting the minister-in-charge. We have organized special services at Thanksgiving and other times. During 1914 there was no minister stationed in the district and we secured ministers from the different churches in Macleod to give us a service in turn. We have assisted in getting up Christmas trees for the children, socials, picnics, etc. In 1916, along with the local U.F.A., we organized an athletic club for the young people and assisted them in purchasing a tennis and croquet set, etc. We met with them on the school grounds each Wednesday evening and on alternate Wednesdays provided ice cream and cake, or tea and cake, for which a small charge was made. The grounds were



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open each evening, excepting Sundays, for games.

At our school closing exercises last summer we raised \$10 for the Dominion Jubilee Red Cross fund by the sale of ice cream. We have held a picnic each summer since our organization, and together with the men's local we have a social each New Year's eve. Since October, 1916, we have been contributing \$2.50 per month for Belgian Relief work from our club funds as well as forwarding individual contributions from our members. In March 1917 we voted \$10 to the Y.M.C.A. military branch and also assisted the men's local in holding a special service on U.F.A. Sunday, at which a collection of \$40 was secured for the same purpose. Our financial statement for 1917, of which I enclose a copy, showed receipts of \$157.50, with an expenditure of \$135.05.

We have not accomplished a great deal along literary or educational lines in our club, perhaps, owing to our weakness in numbers. I see by our minutes that before uniting with the U.F.W.A. we sometimes had readings from various authors given by the members during the meetings. Since then we have had the various circulars of special interest to women read and discussed, also Mrs. Parly's and Mrs. Barritt's addresses and articles, also some articles of interest taken from the general news columns dealing with matters such as food conservation, etc. We have sometimes taken a subject like the tariff and given the members questions dealing with it to answer at the next meeting. We have always opened our meetings with bible reading and prayer.

I think this will be sufficient to give you a general outline of the work accomplished in the last five years. There is no doubt but what our meeting together has been a benefit to us both individually and as a community. It has tended to smooth out local differences and to promote a community spirit rather than individualism. We believe we have been able to work more effectively for Red Cross and other charitable purposes through our club than have the women in districts where they have no organization of this kind, and lastly, it has been of benefit to us through an interchange of ideas one with another.—M. Shield, secretary Rathwell U.F.W.A.

AUTOGRAPH QUILT

The Fortune W.S.G.G.A. held its regular monthly meetings on the last Thursday of each month; two additional meetings have been called for the purpose of packing boxes for the soldiers. Our average attendance has been eight. Interesting readings were given by different members at each of the meetings, each member choosing her own topic. A garden party was held at the home of Mrs. Brookbank on August 8, realizing the sum of \$57, which was equally divided between Red Cross and Prisoners of War funds. During the summer the ladies had been working on an autographic quilt, the proceeds of which are to be used for patriotic purposes. The proceeds of the quilt up to date are now \$100. Five suits of pyjamas have also been sent to the Red Cross headquarters. A donation of ten dollars was sent to the Military Y.M.C.A., and \$25 to the W.S.G.G.A. Red Cross Ambulance fund. Fifty dollars was also sent to the Red Cross. Owing to the stormy cold weather we have been unable to hold a meeting for the election of officers for 1918.—Mrs. W. B. Brookbank, president, Fortune W.S.G.G.A.

LIBERTY FOR GIRLS

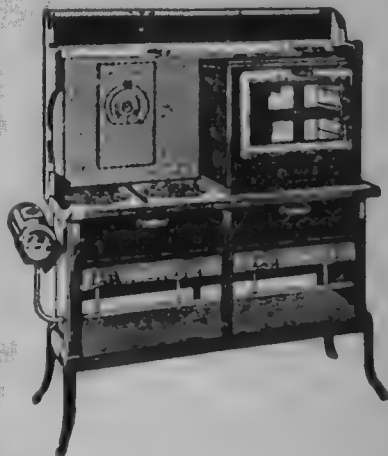
The February meeting of the Idaleen W.G.G.A. was held at the home of Mrs. Thos. Gardner with twelve members present. Two new members were enrolled. Arrangements were made to send a box of good things to each of the Idaleen boys at the front, with the proceeds of a dance given on their behalf. Mrs. James Hay gave an excellent paper on "Resolved that a girl have the same liberty as a boy from her childhood up." Unfortunately the members who were to have taken the negative side did not turn up. Most of the members present, however, agreed that a girl should have the same liberty as a boy. After the meeting adjourned a tasty lunch was served by the hostess.—Mrs. Nan McGregor, secretary, Idaleen W.G.G.A.

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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON



CONTEST RESULT

Some of the letters in the Greater Production Campaign contest certainly illustrate what true little Allies our boys and girls are. Three of the stories including the two prize-winners are in this issue. The first prize goes to Annie Anderson, of Carrievale, Sask., while the second goes to Florence Lee, of Delia, Alberta. If this is an indication of what the future means in the participation of women in agriculture, the boys had better look to their laurels. The new contest will be announced next week. In the meantime write us of the things you find most interesting.

The Blue Cross Fund has dropped this week. Don't forget the gallant stand our men are making in this recent drive, and you no doubt saw that the cavalry was also in action which means more need of your dimes and quarters for the Blue Cross. Don't fail our dumb allies.

Myrtle Jacobs, Ranching, Alta. .25
Leroy Johnson, Stavely, Alta. .25
Peter Patton, Broke Stn., Alta. .20
—Dixie Patton.

A REAL ALLY First Prize

In the spring the boys and girls can help their father and mother. If their father does not have to stop a half hour earlier to do chores it is a great help towards producing food for late crops do not yield as well as early crops. If they can get their mother or father to give them a dozen eggs to set under a hen it will also help. The chickens can be fed on small boiled potatoes, boiled turnips, carrots, parsnips, apple and potato parings in fall or winter. Also any other household scraps, which are usually thrown away, can be fed to them.

Another good way to help is to plant war gardens, potatoes, carrots, turnips, onions and beans are the best vegetables to plant in them for they yield well and do not take up a lot of space. They have a good food value especially

the potatoes and a lot of these are needed. Many of the farm boys and girls can raise calves and pigs. The pigs take a lot of feed if they are shut in a straw pen, but if the boys make moveable pens they eat a lot of green food. Calves can be tethered any place, where there is grass, so when they are a few weeks old they can eat a lot of the green grass.

The best way for the city children to help is to make gardens and not waste any food. They also should not keep too many cats or dogs for pets. This also applies to the country children. There are many other small ways in which the children can help but I will stop now, for I fear I have already written too much.—Annie Anderson (14), Carrievale, Sask., R. R. No. 1.

FOOD PRODUCERS (Second Prize)

The Canadian children may help in the production of food in many ways. When father plows the garden this spring have him plow a piece more for you. You could plant some potatoes, carrots, turnips, etc., to help save the flour and other food, and you will feel

proud of yourself too. Save your money and buy a little pig. He will make 200 pounds of pork next fall. Insist that mother set more hens, and you will help her feed the chicks. They will save pork and beef and feed us folks at home. Help mother milk more cows so she can make butter to save lard and other fats. Do not eat so much rich cake and candy and thus save sugar and lard.

If Dad feels alarmed at the labor shortage and is afraid to put too much crop, just reassure him that Canada is full of sturdy boys and girls who are proudly willing to work anywhere to help their dear country in her hour of need.

Boys and girls our glorious lads in khaki are winning a name for Canada in Flanders far-off fields "that will shine for ever in letters of burnished gold on the sacred scrolls of glory." Then why, children of Canada, cannot we also win a name for her? Would we not feel proud in future years to hear from over the sea the cry of Europe's children, "All hail to the children of Canada, our faithful friends our noble redeemers?"

Then altogether in a mighty effort to make 1918 the greatest year Canada has ever known.—Florence Lee, Delia, Alta.

EACH ONE TO HELP

Every Canadian farmer's son or daughter may help in the Greater Production Campaign of North America in many ways. One way they may help is by raising pigs or calves. Each boy or girl could buy a young pig or calf and raise it till it is old enough to be sold. In this way each child would make a good profit, and also help the Allies by raising pork or beef. If each farmer's boy or girl in Canada would raise one pig or a calf imagine what a large number they would all raise.

Another way by which the Canadian children could help would be by growing grain and potatoes, etc. If each child would sow a plot of wheat, he would be able to spend his spare time in cultivating his plot instead of playing. Any child would be able to sow a plot of potatoes and take care of it. If any boy or girl has not any seed grain or potatoes, an easy way to get some is to take subscriptions for The Guide and he will be rewarded by seed grain or potatoes. In this way I secured forty pounds of Red Bobs Wheat. Any information regarding this project may be obtained from The Grain Growers' Guide by sending for the Better Seed Book.—Roy Hibbert, Waskada, Man.

LOVES PEACE RIVER

Will you get The Guide to put the Doo Dad page by itself? We can then put them together and have a Doo Dad book. We always have papa's paper when he wants it. Papa thinks so much of his Grain Growers' Guide that he ties them together. We live alongside of the Swan River near Lesser Slave Lake, where the men catch so many car loads of white-fish. My papa shot a lovely big moose last fall. We think this is a lovely place to live.—Naomi Susan Field, Kinuso, Alberta.

THE DOO DADS TRY TO CAPTURE THE GAZOOKA

THE Doo Dads are having the biggest adventure of their lives. Never before has there been so much excitement in the Wonderland of Doo. And no wonder. Do you see that terrible looking pair of eyes glaring out of the dark cave? They belong to the Gazooka; a fierce animal that may eat some of the poor little Doo Dads up if they do not capture it. But the brave little fellows are bound that they will capture it. See what a wonderful affair they have rigged up. It was lucky for them that the artist lost his bamboo walking stick on his last trip to The Wonderland of Doo. First they fastened it into the ground above the cave. Then they pulled it over with a rope and fastened that big stone to it. Next, they attached the rope with a noose at the end to it. But the biggest job of all is to get the Gazooka to come out. They were at a loss to know what to do till Percy Haw Haw, the Dude, offered to hold the bait. Here he is on his back, holding a piece of strong cheese up on his feet. He has a clothes pin on his nose to keep from suffocating from the odor of the cheese. Sandy, the Piper, is helping to entice the Gazooka out with sweet music of his bag pipes. Roly is holding the lassoo out and as soon as the Gazooka gets its head through the noose Poly will cut the rope with his big shears and the cane will swing up. Then the terrible animal will be snared, and will never more terrify the Doo Dads. But will the Gazooka come out? That is what is puzzling the Doo Dads. Flannelfeet the Cop is watching. If he don't look out that young rascal will push him over into the Gazooka's den. Smiles, the Clown, is ready to get a snapshot of the Gazooka when it comes out. But what have we here? If it isn't Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, snoozing away right under the big stone! If Poly cuts the rope before that little fellow can get him awake he will surely be crushed to death. Don't you hope the Doo Dads can capture the Gazooka without getting hurt?



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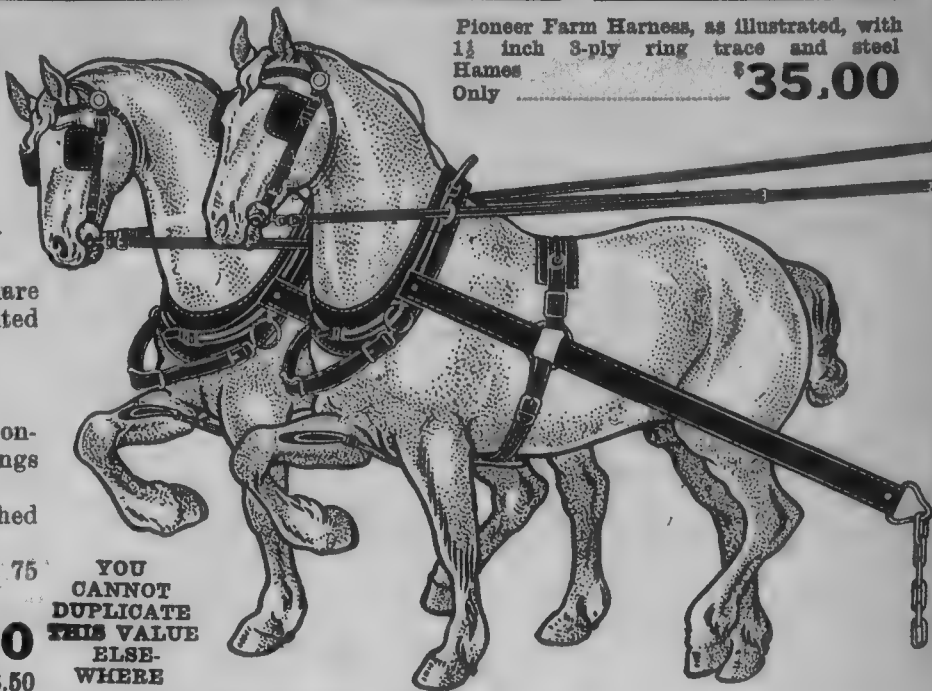
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Soldiers Civil Re-establishment

The Work of Re-establishing Our Returning Army in Civil Occupations

(By Hespericus)

The Dominion government, after prolonged pressure on the part of the Great War Veterans' Association, have announced the institution of a new department of government to be called the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. It will be in charge of Senator Sir James Loughheed, with F. B. McCurdy as departmental under-secretary. The duties of the department will be to make plans for and supervise the process of re-establishing our returning army in civilian occupations. S. A. Armstrong, who has done excellent work on the staff of the Military Hospitals Commission, has been selected as Deputy Minister. The new department, which will control all re-educational work, will assume charge of all soldiers as soon as they are discharged from the army, but up to the time of discharge, invalided soldiers will remain under the charge of the Canadian Army Medical Corps. The Military Hospitals Commission is abolished, 50 institutions now supervised by it coming under the Medical Corps and the 27 others under the new department. The institutions controlled by the latter will be hospitals and homes where permanently crippled, blind and tubercular soldiers are concentrated. Many people hold that the new department's scope is not wide enough, that it should have taken charge of all returning soldiers from the day that they landed in Canada and that the retention of control by the military authorities over the wounded who are in progress of recovery is due to a desire of militarist bureaucrats to fasten their tentacles more firmly upon our Canadian social organization.

Recovering the Civilian Attitude

There is no doubt that it is advisable that returned soldiers should be got out of uniform as soon as possible even at a sacrifice of the justifiable pride in wearing the khaki that they fought in. The military attitude is utterly different from the civilian. The soldier particularly, when not in actual fighting, expects to be given orders and told what to do by some superior authority. As long as he is in uniform he will never display much initiative towards securing employment for himself. The successful civilian attitude depends upon readiness to fend for one-

self, and as long as the men are kept in uniform, under military discipline they will never recover the civilian attitude which is necessary for their successful return to industrial and agricultural avocations. On the other hand a man must either be soldier or a civilian, he cannot be half and half. As long as wounded soldiers have to be together in hospitals and homes in large numbers, it is necessary to have some discipline, and the military authorities maintain, probably quite properly, that this could only be enforced by a military organization such as the Canadian Army Medical Corps. Hence its retention of control over a large number of hospitals.

However, the proper policy should be to transfer at the earliest possible moment every man that is cured of his wounds or disease to the new department. Much of its success will depend upon the quality of its personnel, and it is to be hoped that the political favoritism which has marked many of the appointments in connection with the Military Hospitals Commission will now disappear. There are well founded complaints that the courses of re-education hitherto provided have been very ineffective and futile. A certain proportion of men have been trained to be chauffeurs and clerks, but a great deal of money and time has been wasted with scanty results, and we have an enormous lot to learn from both England and France in the matter of re-education.

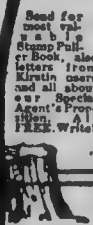
Duties of the New Department

The new department will also exercise a general supervision over the policy of the pensions board but the pension commissioners are to be allowed complete independence in its management. On the whole the pensions board is one of the most efficient of the government departments, and Major Todd, its medical member, has done magnificent work in investigating and reporting upon the French system of handling the wounded and discharged soldiers.

The new land settlement board also comes under Senator Loughheed's department and is now, after long delays, beginning active operations. On its success more than anything else depends the solution of the gigantic

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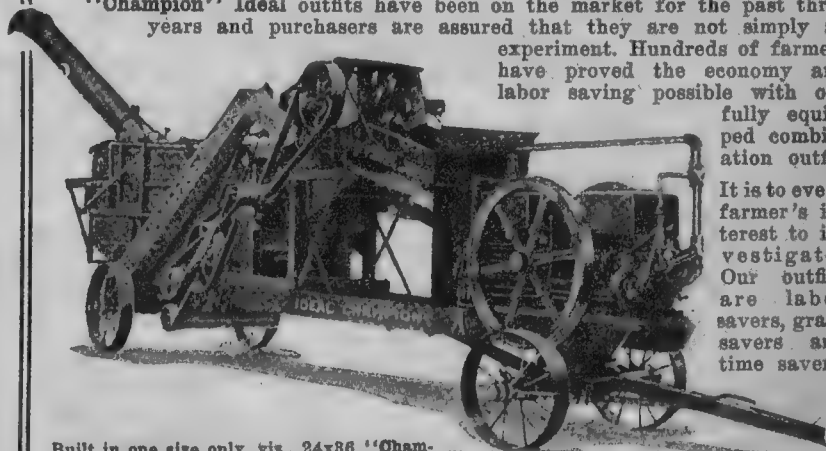
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problem of re-establishing the soldier in civil life. The personnel of the board is exciting considerable criticism. The appointment of C. F. Roland, late commissioner of the Winnipeg Industrial Bureau and manager of the Winnipeg Telegram, seems to many a gross example of patronage and an unhappy choice. One of the chief difficulties will be to find land suitable for soldiers' settlement as the veterans have openly expressed themselves unwilling to go on the out-lying homesteads which are now the only government free lands available. There are eight hundred thousand acres of land in the Goose Lake district now held by the C.N.R., which it is expected will fall into the hands of the Government within a few months. These sections are more or less compact, but unfortunately are only the relics of a large land grant from which the best quarters have been culled. There is also talk of taking the Indian Reserves, but there are serious difficulties in this connection. Inevitably there are, and will be, many patriotic offers on the part of large land corporations and profiteering speculators to turn over their holdings to the government at a price, but the price will often be very high. At least two of the commission are understood to be in favor of the radical expropriation of vacant lands near the railways and it is to be hoped that they will encourage the government to enact legislation to this end. We have got to get as many as possible of our returning army back on the land at once, and the interests of private individuals however precious, must not be allowed to stand in the way. What really is wanted at once is Federal Legislation imposing a graduated special land tax as in New Zealand, which would force large holders of land to sell at once.

Work for the Partly Incapacitated

Besides the fit soldiers who can be put on the land or into industries, there will be a considerable element of men who are incapacitated from giving the

full services of a healthy worker and will be fit only for lighter tasks. Lt. Col. Hendrie, of Hamilton, has come forward with a proposal that legislation should be passed compelling every industrial employer in the country to keep on his pay-roll a certain proportion of these incapacitated men as messengers and elevator men or employed in light duties.

Half of the problem of re-establishment is bound up with the alien question in all our Canadian cities. There are large numbers of aliens who have been drawn into urban and industrial pursuits of whom the large majority were originally peasants trained to the land, and quite unfitted for urban civilization. There should be set on foot a scheme for getting these aliens back on the land so that the places they occupy in urban life could be free for the returning soldiers.

The new department has a very heavy task before it and its chiefs should take special care in selecting their staff. What is wanted are men with a wide knowledge of rural problems, sociology and general economics, who can bring intellectual skill and psychological insight to their task. They should give close attention to the possibility of community settlements and the encouragements of co-operation in the soldier colonies. If they attempt to tackle the problem on haphazard individualist lines they will assuredly meet with failure, and if they try to make the re-establishment of our soldiers an excuse for allowing speculators to unload their lands on the public they will meet with a torrent of universal indignation.

WHEAT AT \$2.21 PER BUSHEL

The Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada last Thursday decided to set the price of wheat for the crop of 1918 at \$2.21 per bushel, which is the same as that paid last year. The following statement was issued by Dr. Robert Magill, chairman, and A. B. Macdonald, secretary, of the board:

"The board of grain supervisors for Canada are of the opinion that the present price of Canadian western wheat, namely \$2.21 per bushel for No. 1 northern wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur, is a reasonable price for wheat of the crop of 1918. In reaching this conclusion the board have given full consideration to the necessity of stimulating the production of wheat; to the increased cost of production, and to the relative prices of coarse grains, which have not been fixed during the current year, either in Canada or in the United States.

"The board are also of the opinion that this price should be guaranteed, that the guarantee should be given immediately and that, if for any reason, such a guarantee cannot be given, the price stated and all regulations connected therewith should and must be reconsidered and revised."

R. McKenzie, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, expressing an opinion about the price fixed for the current year, said:

"I think it is right under the circumstances; \$2.21 is a high enough price. That is to say, it pays the farmers very well and it is as much as the Canadian people and their allies can afford to pay."

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued on Page 4

hours of the day—the evening hours—if they commenced earlier in the morning and that the morning hour would really be lost because of the dew. They included Dr. Michael Clark, of Red Deer, who, speaking with his customary frankness, told the minister of trade and commerce that while he admired his tenacity he did not think much of his political sagacity. There was a demand from the opposition benches by D. D. MacKenzie for statements by the minister of labor and the minister of agriculture as to the general attitude of labor and the farmers, but the ministers did not respond to the invitation to express an opinion. Generally speaking the representatives of city constituencies, both from the West and East, were in favor of the bill. A division would have resulted in a curious breaking of the party lines, but the government would undoubtedly have had a big majority. For this reason no doubt it was wisely avoided by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, while the "ginger" group did not have sufficient courage to divide the house.

Undoubtedly the bill would have been in danger but for the circumstance that the United States having adopted Daylight Saving, it was recognized by the majority of members that it is practically necessary for Canada to do likewise.

Mr. Crerar's First Speech

The cost to the country of the Canada food board and the action so far taken by the government looking to increased production up to the present time was debated recently, on a motion by Sir Wilfrid Laurier for the production of information in regard to the organization of the board. He said that \$200,000 was being paid for salaries, alone and that this was altogether too much for what had been accomplished.

Sir Geo. Foster and Hon. T. A. Crerar both made speeches in defence of the action taken by the government. Mr. Crerar, who made a good impression on the house in his first speech of any length in the house, said that it was necessary to spend money on salaries to effectively carry on the work of the board. Canadians he said had not been used to regulation of food supplies and the work being done was largely experimental. What was aimed at was to exercise control by way of licensing and to secure the co-operation of the people. Replying to a question as to the desirability of conscripting labor, Mr. Crerar said: "You can conscript men to put them in the ranks but to conscript men to work on the farm would be a doubtful experiment."

Eliminate the Tariff

Dr. Michael Clark, in a characteristic speech warmly advocated the removal of the duties on food-stuffs and agricultural implements. He could not understand why the government did not take this action at a time of food

stringency. "Why not sweep all duties off food supplies as Germany did at the beginning of the war?" he asked.

On the other hand W. F. Cockshutt entered an emphatic objection to any interference with the tariff. It was understood in his part of the country he said that the tariff was not to be touched until the end of the war. He advised the Union government not to do anything so foolish as to interfere with the tariff.

SITUATION IN QUEBEC

The riots in Quebec city were finally quelled last Thursday night, but not until five people had been shot, three of whom were killed. The city was finally under the complete control of the Military authorities, which are now empowered to deal summarily with any revolts against the enforcement of the Military Service Act which may occur in future. The police finally arrested seven men who are said to have been the ringleaders in the entire affair. In the House of Commons on Friday last when the debate upon the Quebec riots took place, Sir Wilfrid Laurier startled his hearers somewhat by charging that the disturbance in Quebec city did not represent the attitude of anything like the majority of the people of that city, and that the whole trouble had been engineered and provoked by a secret organization.

NOT PROFITEERS

Declaring that they were not profiteers, and that \$2.20 per bushel is a sufficiently high price for wheat, the farmers of 23 states meeting at Washington last week went on record as opposed to the proposal of Congress to fix the price of wheat at \$2.50 per bushel. In favoring the lower figure the farmers said:

"Wheat at \$2.50 means flour will cost \$3 a barrel more and that will make bread prohibitive for thousands next winter. We can make a fair profit at the lower price."

The whole question of price-fixing for the crop of 1918 is still before Congress, but will be settled this week in all probability.

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The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, April 8, 1918)

Oats—The general tone of last week's markets has been weaker. On Tuesday there was a sharp break in prices, from which there was little reaction until Thursday. The daily markets have been rather featureless and our prices have been largely influenced by changes in the Chicago market. Our cash demand has been steady, although limited almost entirely to the buying of one firm who are probably acting on government orders. At the present time many members of the trade feel that the large reserve stocks of oats in the United States will be ample for all requirements and leave a big carry-over for next year. This does not seem to affect prices much and there is the opposing fact that stocks of other grains are low, so that an increased demand for oats may develop later.

Barley—A decline of five cents occurred in prices on Monday last for 3 C.W. and 4 C.W. Since that time there has been no change and offerings are steadily absorbed. Statements that barley flour was proving unsatisfactory for human consumption are now being contradicted and the demand for this flour is picking up again. Apparently the trouble was in the manner of preparation and a little experience will correct any such difficulties.

Flax—Values have worked a little lower. There have been only small fluctuations in prices during the week, and news from the Argentine has shown no special feature. Cash demand in the Winnipeg market is good and buyers are paying May price for 1 N.W.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 8 | Week ago | Year ago |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|----------|
| Oats— | | | | | | | | |
| May | 91 | 93 | 93 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 90 | 67 |
| July | 88 | 90 | 90 | 89 | 89 | 91 | 87 | 65 |
| Flax— | | | | | | | | |
| May | 392 | 389 | 389 | 389 | 389 | 388 | 386 | 288 |
| July | 389 | 386 | 387 | 386 | 386 | 385 | 383 | 288 |

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS
Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, April 3, was as follows:—

| Elev. | Grain | Rec'd during week | Ship'd during week | Now in store |
|-----------|--------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Saskatoon | Wheat | 251,858 | 365,514 | 308,213 |
| " | Oats | 185,914 | 99,455 | 2,008,731 |
| " | Barley | 1,133 | — | 57,218 |
| " | Flax | 5,701 | 7,438 | 25,658 |
| Calgary | Wheat | 37,643 | 4,658 | 231,739 |
| " | Oats | 93,450 | 49,747 | 1,018,874 |
| " | Barley | 1,278 | 403 | 83,183 |
| " | Flax | — | — | 2,034 |
| Moose Jaw | Wheat | 64,749 | 22,630 | 437,316 |
| " | Oats | 46,944 | 37,588 | 1,166,818 |
| " | Barley | 1,634 | 1,634 | 21,047 |
| " | Flax | 914 | 1,149 | 7,897 |

THE CASH TRADE

Minneapolis, April 6.

CORN—Dull; little doing. No. 5 yellow closed at \$1.40 to \$1.48.

OATS—Strong, but dull. Premiums a little better, with 5c over Minneapolis May the basis. No. 8 white closed at 89c to 90c. No. 4 white oats at 87c to 90c.

RYE—Quiet, little doing; unchanged. No. 2 rye closed at \$2.91 to \$2.98.

BARLEY—Slow; unchanged. Prices closed at \$1.50 to \$1.90. Receipts to-day 45 cars, last year 75 cars. Shipments to-day 55 cars, last year 80 cars. Chicago receipts to-day 18 cars. Milwaukee receipts to-day 13 cars.

FLAXSEED—Paid May price to 2c under. No. 1 closed at \$4.11 to \$4.14, on spot and

FIXED WHEAT PRICES

| | 1' | 2' | 3' | 4' | 5' | 6' | T1 | T2 | T3 |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Fixed | 221 | 218 | 215 | 208 | 196 | 187 | 215 | 212 | 207 |
| Year ago | 208 | 204 | 198 | 188 | 169 | 139 | .. | .. | .. |

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur, April 2 to April 8, inclusive

| Date | Feed Wheat | 2CW | 3CW | OATS | 1Fd | 2Fd | 3CW | 4CW | Rej. | Feed | 1NW | 2CW | 3CW |
|----------|------------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|
| Apr. 2 | 177 | 92 | 88 | 86 | 85 | 81 | 165 | 160 | 145 | 140 | 391 | 385 | 367 |
| 3 | 177 | 94 | 90 | 89 | 87 | 83 | 165 | 160 | 145 | 140 | 389 | 383 | 364 |
| 4 | 177 | 94 | 90 | 89 | 87 | 83 | 165 | 160 | 145 | 140 | 389 | 383 | 364 |
| 5 | 177 | 94 | 90 | 89 | 87 | 83 | 165 | 160 | 145 | 140 | 389 | 383 | 364 |
| 6 | 177 | 94 | 90 | 89 | 87 | 83 | 165 | 160 | 145 | 140 | 389 | 383 | 364 |
| 8 | 178 | 96 | 92 | 91 | 89 | 85 | 165 | 160 | 145 | 140 | 389 | 383 | 364 |
| Week ago | 177 | 91 | 87 | 86 | 84 | 80 | 165 | 160 | 145 | 140 | 384 | 379 | 361 |
| Year ago | 108 | 67 | 66 | 66 | 65 | 64 | 112 | 106 | 91 | 91 | 283 | 279 | 266 |

| LIVESTOCK | Winnipeg April 6 | Year ago | Toronto Apr. 4 | Calgary Apr. 6 | Chicago Apr. 4 | St. Paul Apr. 3 |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Cattle | | | | | | |
| Choice steers | 11.00-12.00 | 9.57-10.50 | 12.00-12.90 | 11.75-12.25 | 12.75-15.00 | 12.00-14.00 |
| Best butcher steers | 9.00-11.00 | 9.25-9.75 | 11.25-12.00 | 11.00-11.50 | 10.50-12.75 | 9.50-12.50 |
| Fair to good butcher steers | 7.75-9.00 | 8.25-9.00 | 10.35-11.00 | 9.25-10.50 | 9.50-10.25 | 7.00-9.50 |
| Good to choice fat cows | 9.50-10.50 | 7.50-8.50 | 9.75-10.50 | 10.00-10.25 | 11.00-12.00 | 8.50-10.00 |
| Medium to good cows | 9.00-9.50 | 6.00-7.00 | 9.00-9.50 | 9.00-9.75 | 8.00-10.00 | 8.00-8.50 |
| Common cows | 7.50-9.00 | 4.00-5.00 | 6.75-7.50 | 8.00-8.75 | 7.00-7.50 | 7.25-8.00 |
| Canners | 8.00-8.50 | 3.75-4.25 | 6.00-6.25 | 5.00-5.00 | 6.25-7.00 | 6.50-6.75 |
| Good to choice heifers | 10.00-11.00 | 8.50-9.50 | 11.00-12.00 | 8.50-11.50 | 9.50-12.50 | 8.00-10.00 |
| Fair to good heifers | 8.50-9.50 | 7.00-8.00 | 8.75-11.00 | 6.00-8.50 | 7.50-9.50 | 6.50-8.00 |
| Best oxen | 8.00-9.50 | 7.50-8.00 | 7.50-7.50 | 7.50-7.50 | — | — |
| Best butcher bulls | 8.00-8.50 | 7.00-8.00 | 10.25-10.75 | 8.00-8.50 | 9.00-11.50 | 8.00-9.50 |
| Common to bologna bulls | 6.50-7.75 | 5.50-6.50 | 7.25-8.25 | 5.50-8.00 | 7.50-9.00 | 7.50-8.00 |
| Fair to good feeder steers | 9.50-10.25 | 6.50-7.75 | 9.50-10.25 | 8.75-9.35 | 9.25-11.25 | 8.00-11.00 |
| Fair to good stocker steers | 8.00-9.25 | 6.50-7.50 | 8.00-9.75 | 8.00-9.25 | 8.00-9.75 | 7.50-10.00 |
| Best milkers and springers (each) | \$75-\$100 | \$65-\$90 | \$100-\$135 | \$75-\$90 | — | — |
| Fair milkers and springers (each) | \$60-\$70 | \$45-\$55 | \$65-\$90 | \$70-\$80 | — | — |
| Hogs | | | | | | |
| Choice hogs, fed and watered | 20.25 | \$15.75 | 20.50-21.00 | 20.90 | 17.60-18.00 | 16.90-17.00 |
| Light hogs | 18.00 | 12.00-13.00 | — | — | 16.00-17.50 | — |
| Heavy hogs | 17.00 | 9.00-10.00 | — | — | 15.00-15.75 | — |
| Stags | 11.00-14.00 | 6.00-7.00 | — | — | 16.75-17.40 | — |
| Sheep and Lambs | | | | | | |
| Choice lambs | 16.00-18.00 | 11.75-12.25 | 19.50-20.70 | 16.00-16.50 | 16.25-18.50 | 15.00-17.25 |
| Best killing sheep | 9.00-14.00 | 8.50-9.25 | 11.50-14.50 | 13.50-16.00 | 8.50-16.75 | 7.00-13.80 |

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

| Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, April 6, were:— | Winnipeg | Minneapolis |
|--|-----------|-------------|
| Cash Grain | — | — |
| 3 white oats | \$0.90 | \$0.89-0.90 |
| Barley | 1.40-1.65 | 1.50-1.90 |
| Flax, No. 1 | 3.89 | 4.11-4.14 |

common bolognas \$6.00 to \$7.00. No oxen are arriving but the good fat kind would bring up to \$9.50. Two and three-year-old steers sell from \$8.75 to \$9.35 and yearlings around \$50.00 per head. Stock cows are selling from \$75.00 to \$85.00 for the best with from \$65.00 to \$75.00 for heifers and common cows. Veal calves 180 to 250 lbs. are worth 10 to 11 cents.

Top price on cattle a year ago, \$9.85. The hog market opened at \$20.50 but we sold our Tuesdays receipts at \$21.00. In spite of a decline at Winnipeg and eastern markets, keen competition here held Thursday's market steady and all our hogs of that day brought 21 cents. Friday's market continued strong and \$21.15 was the ruling price.

Top price on hogs a year ago, \$15.00. Very few sheep are arriving. We quote choice fat lambs at \$16.00 to \$16.50. Fat wethers, \$15.00 to \$16.00 and fat ewes, \$13.00 to \$14.00.

The trade in fat cattle continues steady and we expect that all the real finished fat cattle will continue to command good prices and will be readily taken up by the buyers. The half finished stuff is much harder to dispose of and buyers are very indifferent on this class of stuff. Finish your cattle before selling if possible. There is a prospect that hogs will sell somewhat lower next week.

Country Produce

The Winnipeg egg market has been easier under heavier receipts of improved quality. Local consumption good. Prices show a 2 cent drop at country points, and stocks are moving in a jobbing way at 35-37 cents, retailing at 40 cents. One car straight receipts moved East last week.

The situation in Western Canada is exceptional. Weather conditions during the latter half of March were almost ideal, and as a result the flush of egg production is earlier. Already a surplus over local consumption is apparent, and car lot shipments from Winnipeg east and west are reported at 37 cents f.o.b. A car is also reported having moved west from Alberta and these eggs are jobbing on the Vancouver market at 43-45 cents.

The question of the price at which eggs will be stored this season is being discussed freely in trade circles, but no one seems willing so far to predict what the price will be. A good many arguments are being put forward as to reasons why the prices should be lower than at present but it is questionable if they can go much lower without seriously affecting production. From some sections reports indicate production will be less than last year, no matter what prices are.

The general demand for poultry last week was abnormal, particularly was this the case for live birds which were wanted by the Jewish trade for the Passover festivities. Receipts were not by any means equal to the demand. Some remarkable prices are reported to have been paid for certain varieties of live poultry of good quality. Fat hens were said to have brought as high as 40-41 cents in both Toronto and Montreal. Everything was cleaned up as quickly as it arrived at full prices.

News of Herds and Flocks

MCGREGOR'S IMPORTATION

James D. McGregor, of Glencarnock Stock Farms, Brandon, Man., has just arranged for one of the largest importations of Aberdeen-Angus cattle that was ever brought into Canada. This importation comprises 100 head of cows from 3 to 6 years old with calves at foot, or due to calve soon, and 20 bulls from 15 to 20 months old; or 120 head in all. These were purchased directly by the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association and were selected from the best herds of Iowa, Illinois and Ohio. One car load of cows having been purchased from Ohio Government Experiment Station, and are said to be a remarkably fine lot of big, robust, useful cows.

This is certainly a great opportunity for the breeders of Western Canada to secure some foundation Aberdeen-Angus cattle at moderate prices, and at a time of the year when they can go right out on the grass and turn into a lot of money. About half the cows will have calves at foot at the time of arrival and the rest will be due right away. In a good many cases the calves will pay for the cows by fall, all of course being sired by outstanding bulls of United States herds. These cattle are all government tested and are guaranteed producers.

The 30 bulls Mr. McGregor has brought up will supply the demand from now until July 1. They are said to be as fine a lot of young bulls as was ever shipped out to any one man. They are all of good age, strong, and have never been pampered; all of them having been fed in the open this winter. Anybody desiring a good bull for this year's use should write at once to Mr. McGregor and have him reserve one of these good ones. They are priced at \$825 to \$400 each and as stated above, everyone is guaranteed a breeder.

ALFALFA AS A FORAGE CROP

With special reference to increased production in the forage crop line, the question is: "What forage crop is, under present conditions likely to produce the heaviest returns and, at the same time, the highest quality of feed for all-round purposes?"

In our opinion there is no forage crop that better answers this purpose than alfalfa. It can be grown to advantage under a diversity of soil and climatic conditions and has, generally speaking, a wider geographical range of usefulness in Canada than any other forage crop. Alfalfa is a choice food for all kinds of farm animals and produces more economical feed per acre than does any other hay or pasture crop. It, furthermore, requires comparatively little labor. Once well established, it continues to yield heavy returns. On account of its lasting character a good deal of money and labor is saved annually, as no re-seeding is necessary for years, and for this reason, if for no other, alfalfa should command special attention just now from any farmer handicapped by scarcity of labor.

It may be objected, though, that just now, when an immediate increase in farm production is so urgently needed, alfalfa may not be the most commendable forage crop, in spite of all its merits, because it takes a year to get it established as a paying crop.

It is true that there is an urgent need for the greatest possible production to meet the immediate demands of Canada and the Allies and that therefore every ounce of energy should be mobilized to relieve the situation as quickly as possible. But, Canada will be called upon to produce record crops not only this year, but for many years to come, peace or no peace. The mere ending of the war will not bring about a relaxation of the efforts in farm production. On the contrary, with the return of peace, the necessity of making the utmost out of the soil will likely be felt more keenly than ever before. In view of this it would seem to be a good policy to prepare for the future now and, as far as forage crops are concerned, special attention should be paid to alfalfa as a crop that, better than any other, is likely to fill the bill as the crop of the future.—Experimental Farm Note.

PREFERS HOE DRILL

I used a hoe drill the first three crops I grew out West. Then I sold it and got a disc drill. In the year 1914 and 1915, 80 acres of summerfallow that was in good condition for crop was sown with the disc drill. The seed came up very unevenly, caused by the dry dirt running down beside the disc and mixing with some of the wheat.

The dry weather continued so the wheat did not all come up for nearly a month. In 1916 the summerfallow was sown with a hoe drill and came up evenly, as it is all put in an even depth and has a space over an inch wide to scatter on. There is a better chance for the young plants to get a start, and all the seed falls on the moist ground.

That year all the summerfallow around here was packed hard and a disc drill would not put the seed in till it was cultivated. The hoe drill worked well from the start and the wind did not blow out any of the seed; on the piece sown with the hoe drill the wheat went 35 bushels per acre, No. 1, and on every other field of summerfallow in the neighborhood wheat went from No. 3 to No. 6 Northern on the same kind of land.

Some farmers in the older-settled districts are using hoe drills after using the disc drill for years.—J. A., Sask.

There are several things that can be done to lessen the blowing of the soil. Straw or manure scattered on the land is one of the best measures. Cultivating strips, three to four feet wide, at intervals of two or three rods and at right angles to the direction of the prevailing winds, are helpful. The Corn Cultivator can be used. Leave the soil rough. Furrows made with the plow will be still more effective.—N.D.A.C.

Week's War Summary

One week ago The Guide's summary reported that the German offensive which had been launched so fiercely in the vicinity of Cambrai and St. Quentin, and all along the fifty-mile front between Arras and La Fere, had been checked, and that it remained to be seen whether or not the expected counter attacks of the allied troops would be sufficiently strong to sweep the Germans back from their newly acquired territory.

While the activities along the west front have not been anything like as vigorous during the past week as they were in the previous eight days, all the fighting has favored the British and French armies, and also the Canadian artillery which has been doing effective work in the country immediately north of Arras. Spent by their tremendous efforts of their first drive, and having suffered terrible casualties, the Germans rested for three or four days early last week, and then again, on Thursday, April 4, commenced the second phase of their great offensive along the Somme. The second attack was directed more in a north-westerly direction, against Albert, than the first attack which aimed to envelop Amiens from the South. After three days of determined fighting, the general German advance was broken by the stubborn resistance of the British and French troops, and resolved into several isolated battles in which the allies more than held their own. Successful British counter attacks resulted in the regaining of considerable ground west of Albert from which German prisoners were captured and machine guns taken. While no widespread gains have been made by the British forces during the week, the Germans have not only been prevented from gaining extra ground, but have been repulsed with severe losses on every occasion.

Pressed for Space

The chief attention of the Germans, at the present moment, seems to have been turned again to the lower end of the battle zone in the vicinity of Noyons and Montdidier, where the Hun is evidently trying to enlarge his position so as to gain adequate space in which to move the vast masses of soldiery which have been crowded into that part of the recently projected salient. On Sunday, the French artillery had marked successes in checking the attempts of the enemy to make progress against the allied line north of Montdidier where the road to Amiens is being strongly guarded. Farther south and east in the famous Verdun sector, the French put down a German attack, inflicting severe losses and capturing several officers amongst the prisoners who were taken.

Despatches from Paris say that General Foch, the Commander-in-Chief of the allies on the west front, is biding his time, meeting the assaults of the enemy with powerful and effective resistance, and here and there conforming his line to the necessities of the battle. It is confidently stated that Foch will not be drawn into a false move, where each move is of the most vital importance, but will strike with his reserves at the proper moment. It is regarded also as significant that the German Emperor is reported to have left the Western Front in company with his chiefs, von Hindenburg and von Ludendorff, and to have proceeded to Roumania. At the outset of the German offensive, when it was sweeping the allies before it with the force of the combined strength of 100 divisions against some twenty-eight divisions, it was announced officially from Berlin that the Kaiser was in personal command. That announcement undoubtedly indicated that the Kaiser expected to realize a complete and decisive victory. Since that time, however, British, French and American reinforcements have strengthened the allied lines with the result that during the past week, Germany's bold stroke has been shown to have failed utterly in reaching its objective.

Japan's Activities

One of the most interesting features of the week's war news has been the

landing of Japanese and British troops at Vladivostok on the far eastern coast of Asiatic Russia. Admiral Kato, the Japanese Minister of Marine, has issued a proclamation concerning the landing of troops on Russian territory, and gives as the reason; the murder of a Japanese soldier. The Admiral also says that while sympathizing greatly with Russia in her present situation, he has been obliged to take action in Vladivostok because of the lack of law and order in the Siberian port. It was impossible for him, he contended, to find any institution which would accept responsibility for the arrest of the murderer of the Japanese soldier. On the other hand, President Soukhanoff, of the Vladivostok council of soldiers' and workmen's deputies, reporting to the council of national commissaries at Moscow, states that, in his opinion, the killing of the Japanese was a political offence. He also says that the landing of troops was effected in the presence of the Japanese consul and Admiral Kato, and without the consent of the British or American consuls, and it is said, no warnings of the landing was given to the local officials. As a result of Soukhanoff's statement, the national council of commissaries issued a declaration to the effect that Japan has started action against the Soviet republic. Orders have been given to all Siberian councils of soldiers' and workmen's delegates to resist an armed invasion of Russia.

While British forces have also landed at Vladivostok, it is not yet clear as to what role Britain will play in this important development in the far east. It has been known for some time that Japan, which supplied the old Russian government with great stocks of munitions and money, has had her eye on Siberia as well as upon China. Will this action on Japan's part now identify Russia as an enemy of the Allies, or will America and Great Britain endeavor to stall their ambitious partner, Japan, in taking further aggressive measures in the far East?

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SIZE OF APPLE BARRELS

Q.—Is there any standard size for apple barrels and apple boxes? If so, what are the standards?—J.A.F.

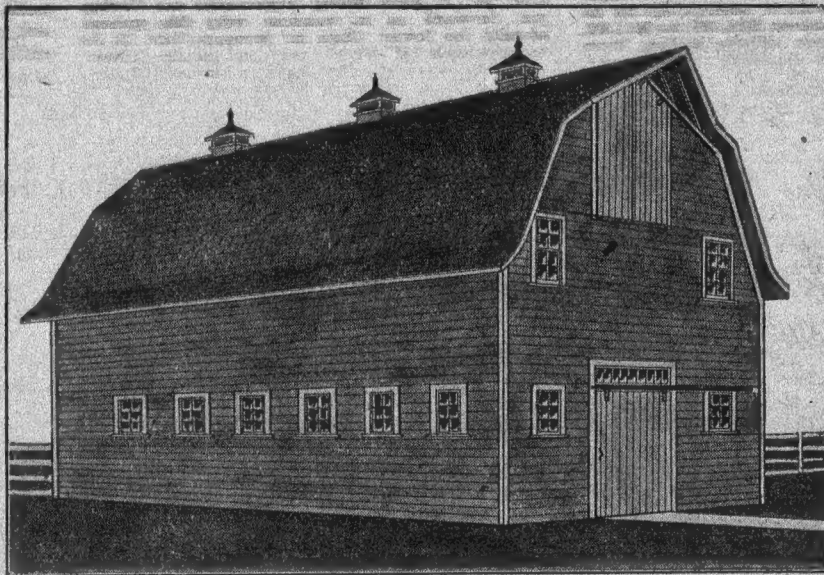
A.—Barrels used for packing apples must be 26½ inches between the heads, inside measure; 17 inches in diameter at head, and have a middle diameter of 18½ inches, containing as nearly as possible 96 quarts. Boxes used for packing apples must be not less than 10 inches deep, 11 inches in width and 20 inches long, representing as nearly as possible 2,200 cubic inches. Every such barrel or box must be marked with the name of person or corporation doing the packing, and the name of the variety and the grade, namely, Fancy No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, etc.

The weight of a barrel of apples varies considerably according to the variety. The standard weight as accepted by the railway companies is 165 pounds. The average would be probably about 155 pounds. This includes the weight of the barrel which is about 15 pounds.

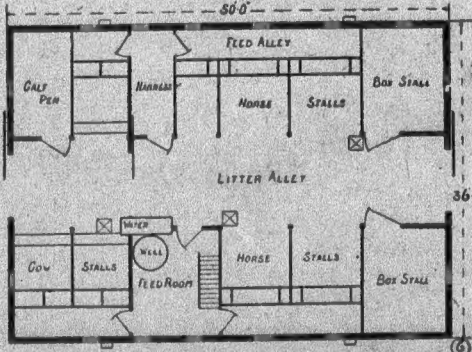
Have you seen a flotilla of ships of all sizes riding at anchor in the tide way, and have you seen the tide turn and suddenly begin to flow? Which came round first? The little cock-boats, then the ships a little bigger, then the three-deckers, and then the grand man-o'-war wheels round with the others. When the tide is strong enough, the statesmen—the tide waiters—will turn round with it. But don't you hurry these statesmen. They are far cleverer than we are. They won't do the right thing until the right time, and the right time is when you tell them they must do it.—Sir Wilfrid Lawson.

An Average Farm Barn

Suitable for the Man who Farms a Half-Section

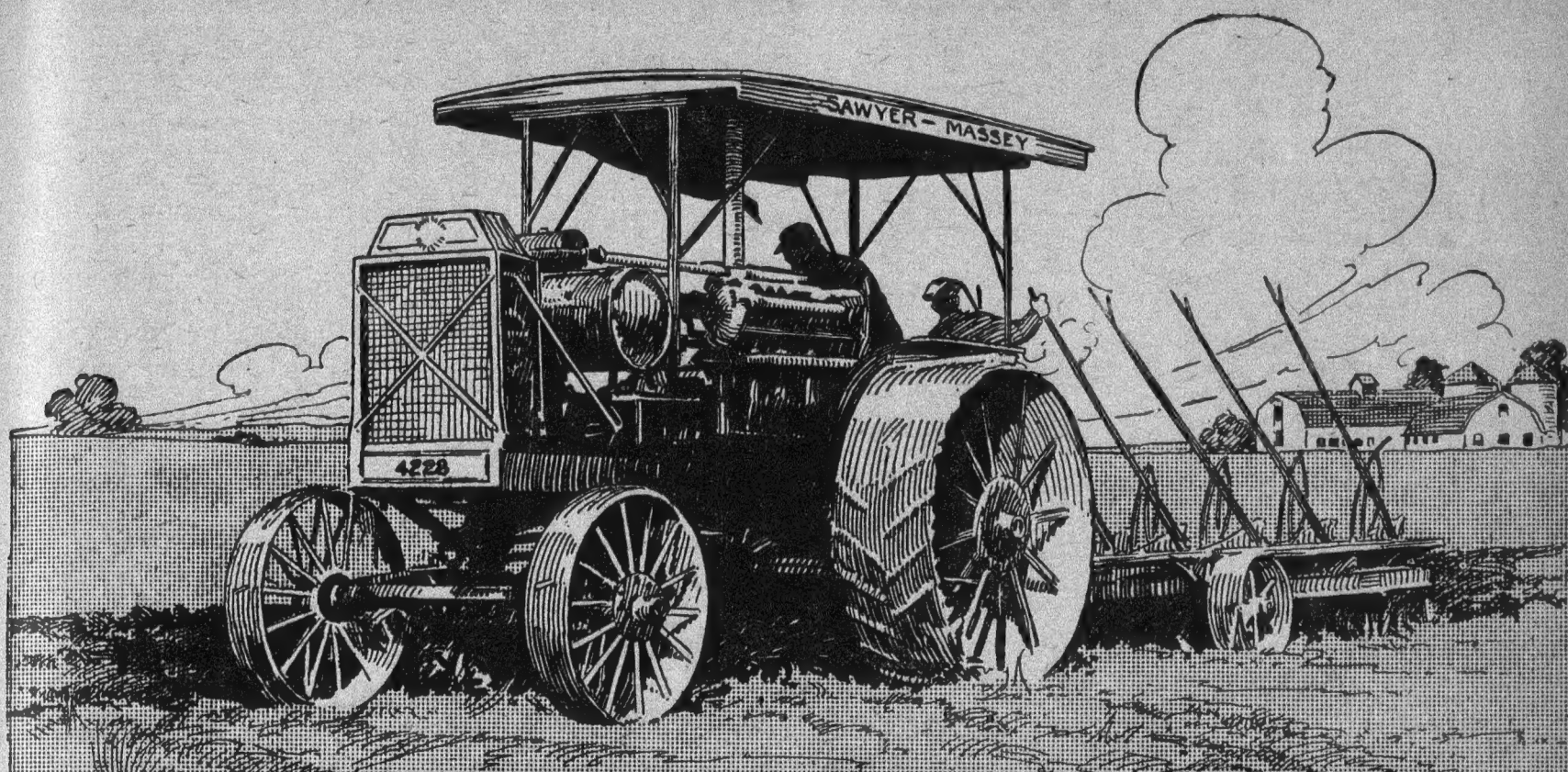


Guide Barn Plan No. 6 provides stable room for nine horses, with two young box stalls in addition, a pen for young stock, a feed room and harness room. The size is 36 feet by 50 feet. The wall is 14 feet to the eaves. Sliding doors at each end and in the partition between the cattle stable and horse stable allow a load being driven right through the barn. Any alterations can be made in the suggested layout, or additions could be made at either end by adding sections. The foundation is of



concrete. A few loads of coarse sand or gravel will considerably add to the ease of cleaning and the appearance generally. The siding is made up of half-inch re-sawn up to the top of the joists. This is covered with paper and fir drop siding used for the outside. However, many excellent building materials are on the market which could well be used—for instance, outside metal siding instead of lumber and metal shingles or prepared roofing materials, the basis of which is felt and asphalt.

Complete working drawings for The Guide Barn Plan No. 6 can be obtained for \$1.50 from The Book Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.



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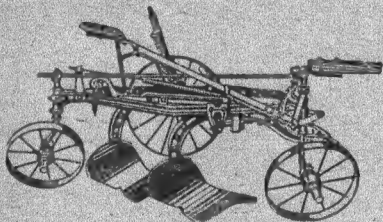
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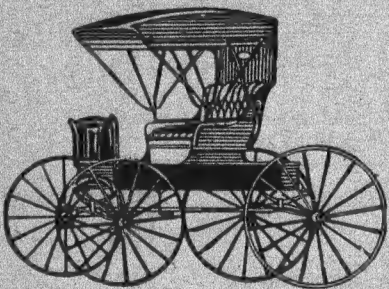


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Winnipeg.....\$119.50 Regina.....\$123.00
Saskatoon.....123.65 Calgary.....125.50

Gas Engines

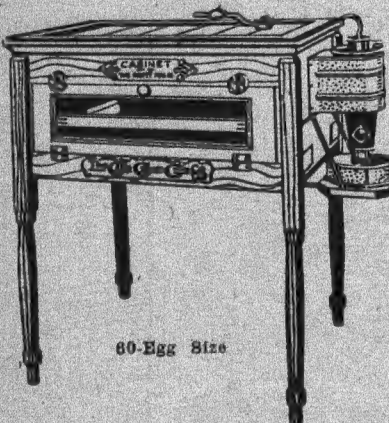
Hercules Gasoline Engine, 1 1/2 h.p. A sturdy handy engine to have on the farm. Will run your fanning mill, cream separator, churn, etc. Has full base, no skids, Webster magneto, no batteries.
Winnipeg.....\$63.20 Regina.....\$64.50
Saskatoon.....64.80 Calgary.....65.50

Buggies



U.G.G. No. V.14. An extra well built, stylish top buggy. Seat 34 1/2 inches. Strong gear, 39-43 wheels, nickel hubs, leather trimmings, rubber mat. Painted black, gear green. Four-horse top. Weight 610 lbs.
Winnipeg.....\$134.10 Regina.....\$137.45
Saskatoon.....138.00 Calgary.....138.15

Incubators



Without question the best incubator sold in Western Canada. Hot water system, pure copper 2 1/2 in. coils, big egg chamber, double walls, with air space wool packed. Will hatch every fertile egg. 60, 120 and 240-egg sizes.

120-Egg Size
Winnipeg.....\$25.00 Regina.....\$25.60
Saskatoon.....25.70 Calgary.....25.90

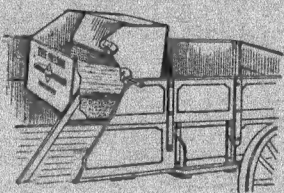
Outdoor Brooder

Holds 100 to 200 chicks. Well made and has good heating system.
Winnipeg.....\$17.80 Regina.....\$18.35
Saskatoon.....18.45 Calgary.....18.70

Hover

Portable, made of solid metal, with separate lamp compartment. 75 chicks.
Winnipeg.....\$10.50 Regina.....\$10.70
Saskatoon.....10.75 Calgary.....10.80

Grain Picklers



The Nelson "EZ"

is an exceptionally economical grain immerser. Use it in your wagon box or on a stand. One hundred bushels an hour. One-man outfit.

F.O.B. Winnipeg, Regina or Saskatoon, \$12.00



The Stewart Automatic treats 100 bushels per hour. Simple and reliable, a one-man outfit.

With Copper Tank.....\$24.50
With Galvanized Iron Tank.....\$14.50



Boss Harrows

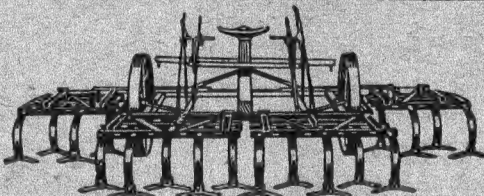
Straight grained oak; teeth fitted in square holes. Three-section, 103 teeth, with 3-horse evener.

Winnipeg.....\$20.45 Regina.....\$21.50
Saskatoon.....21.70 Calgary.....22.25

Lever Harrows

U-shaped channel bar, dagger teeth, strongly held. A 59, 3-section, 90 teeth with evener, 15-foot cut. Weight 322 lbs.
Winnipeg.....\$35.20 Regina.....\$36.50
Saskatoon.....36.80 Calgary.....37.80

Winnipeg
\$185.75
Regina
\$190.55



Forkner Cultivators

Made of heavy steel and malleable iron. Works well on any ground. A great weed killer. No. 34 has 11 1/2-ft. cut, 34 teeth, with tongue truck but without pole and trees. Weight 1,155 lbs.

Pumps

A full range with styles for every purpose. See pages 60 to 63 in 1918 Catalog for full particulars and prices.

Curbing

Galvanized, corrugated, slip joint, makes a sanitary well; 24-inch diameter, 22-gauge, 12 1/2 lbs. per foot.
F.O.B. Winnipeg, per foot.....\$1.87

Washing Machines---Sewing Machines

The satisfaction Western Canadian housewives have had with these U.G.G. machines speaks louder than anything we can say. See pages 64 to 67 in the U.G.G. Catalog for full particulars.

With every article listed here, goes the Unqualified Guarantee of this farmers' company. We must satisfy you or back goes your money. Remember everything listed here can be shipped to you immediately.

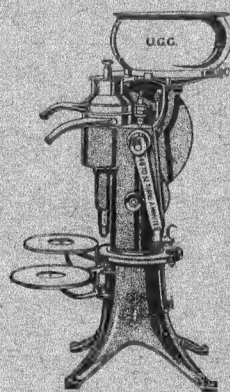
UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon Calgary

Gears run in oil bath. All parts are interchangeable. Fast skimming and economical.

Practically Steel Construction throughout. Bowls triple tinned.

Cream Separators



All sizes from 25 to 80 gallons per hour. The 38-gallon size with stand. Weight 190 lbs.

Winnipeg.....\$63.75 Regina.....\$64.55
Saskatoon.....64.70 Calgary.....65.10

Milk Cans

Seamless bottoms. 18-gauge tinned iron. Seamless covers, close fitting and dirt proof. Strong handles. Five gallon. Weight 13 1/2 lbs.

Winnipeg.....\$5.25
Regina and Saskatoon.....5.35
Calgary.....5.40

For 8-gallon can add \$1.00 to these prices.



Churns

Act quickly and get all the butter. Imported oak barrel, angle steel frame, tight fitting cover, two pulleys.



C-50, Churns 3 to 9 Gallons

Winnipeg.....\$11.50
Regina.....11.90
Saskatoon.....12.00
Calgary.....12.15

C-51, Churns 4 to 12 Gallons

Winnipeg.....\$15.00 Regina.....\$15.40
Saskatoon.....15.50 Calgary.....15.70

Corn Machinery

Has 3-way edge hill drop, hill or drill. Drops number of kernels desired. Combination shoe and disc, 80 rods wire, automatic reel and pole. Weight 590 lbs.

Winnipeg.....\$71.35 Regina.....\$73.75
Saskatoon.....74.30 Calgary.....75.55

Potato Planter

An excellent machine, planting 5 to 8 acres a day, 97 per cent. good, with few doubles. Opening and covering disc, pole, trees and yoke. Weight 500 lbs.

Winnipeg.....\$92.80 Regina.....\$94.00
Saskatoon.....95.30 Calgary.....96.35

COUPON

United Grain Growers Ltd.,
Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary.
Please send me particulars of the articles I have checked.

| | |
|----------------|------------------|
| Plows | Cultivators |
| Gas Engines | Pumps |
| Buggies | Curbing |
| Incubators | Cream Separators |
| Fanning Mills | Milk Cans |
| Grain Picklers | Churns |
| Boss Harrows | Corn Machinery |
| Disc Harrows | Potato Planters |
| Lever Harrows | Washing Machines |
| Harrow Carts | Sewing Machines |

Name.....
Address.....